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USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1335

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

MOLDAVIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PLANS FOR 1982 REVIEWED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 1

/Article by N. Marfin, Moldavian SSR/

/Excerpts/ When the long-awaited warm weather arrived in the northern and southern regions of Moldavia in late March, thousands of machines were moved out onto the fields. The equipment had been prepared well. While maneuvering their equipment, the farms are at the same time carrying out the pre-sowing tilling of the soil and the sowing of early spring crops, grasses, grass mixtures and sugar beets.

Within a matter of a few hours, the Chadyr-Lunga machine operators succeeded in leveling off the autumn plowed land. They required only a day and a half to sow their peas. 100,000 tons -- such is the quantity of grain which the rayon's grain growers plan to obtain from an area of 23,000 hectares. This is one fourth more than the amount obtained last year.

"In order to achieve this goal and make up for the shortfall experienced last year" stated the secretary of the rayon party committee I.I. Arnaut, "we are placing new reserves in operation. By reducing somewhat our sowings of low-productivity annual grasses, we will be able to increase the areas used for highly productive winter crops -- wheat and barley. The barley fields are being increased by almost twofold and this is important from the standpoint of balancing the feed in terms of protein. Towards this end, we are expanding our sowings of the new high-yield pea varieties Neosypayushshegosya-1 and Voroshilovgradskiy Yubiley. More intensive early ripening hybrids have also been selected for the corn fields."

A strong foundation has been established for the 1982 harvest. A top dressing of organic and mineral fertilizer has been applied to the autumn plowed land. All of the machine operators have been issued special permits for carrying out work based upon the industrial technologies. In addition to corn, they will also use the new methods for growing oats, sunflowers, soybeans and fodder beets.

The following rule is being followed throughout the rayon: upon receiving powerful wide-swath equipment, strive boldly to enlarge the fields.

The front of the sowing work is expanding with each passing day. Work has already commenced on the sugar beet fields. This year the beet growers must work in an especially diligent manner in order to make up for the considerable shortfall in output experienced last year. One of the chief reasons for this was failure to adhere to the system for the principal and pre-sowing tillings of the soil and the schedules and quality established for the sowing operations. In the interest of avoiding past errors, special importance is being attached to utilizing the experience accumulated in Faleshtskiy and Ungenskiy Rayons, where a high culture of farming was realized on the beet fields, with stable yields of 380 quintals of beets per hectare being obtained.

The republic's farmers, in competing to worthily prepare for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, have vowed to sell to the state this year 802,000 tons of grain, 3.6 million tons of sugar beets, 220,000 tons of sunflowers and a large quantity of other agricultural products. A high level of organization and harmonious work by all teams participating in the spring field complex and in the subsequent cycle of operations will undoubtedly aid them in holding to their promise.

7026
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SPRING FIELD OPERATIONS IN MOLDAVIAN SSR DISCUSSED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 3

/Excerpts/ "Priority attention is being given this year to carrying out the spring field work in accordance with the schedules and in a high quality manner" he noted, "Computations indicate that the productive utilization of the available equipment will make it possible to carry out the moisture retention work in just 48 hours and the sowing of the early grain and pulse crops and grasses -- in just 4 days. The seed for sunflowers, sugar beets and corn is being sown during the best periods. Importance is being attached to avoiding the mistakes of last year, at which time the sowing operations were dragged out on many farms and violations of the agricultural practices were tolerated. This represented one of the reasons for the great differences in field productivity: the difference in the cropping power of corn, for example, reached 25 quintals per hectare."

A great amount of work has been carried out throughout the republic in connection with ensuring a high yield of winter crops. The autumn and winter conditions were for the most part favorable for the growth, development and good wintering of the plants. The task consists of employing a differentiated approach in tending the crops, taking into account the development of the plant stand, the varieties employed and the level of fertility for each field. In addition, the sowings must be protected in a timely manner against pests and weeds and fertilizer must be applied in a manner so as to preclude both malnutrition and lodging of the grains caused by excessive nutrition.

This year, according to M.F. Lupashku, a network of specialized farms has been created in southern Moldavia for the purpose of growing, for the very first time, hybrid sunflower seed. The hybrids ripen 2-3 weeks earlier than the usual varieties and their cropping power is 5-8 quintals higher than the latter. The hybridization plots will occupy 400 hectares and this will make it possible to obtain valuable seed for 30,000-40,000 hectares of commodity sowings of this crop.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

SPRING SOWING PREPARATIONS IN MOLDAVIAN SSR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 82 p 1

/Article by A. Romanov, Kishinev: "Prepared for Sowing"/

/Excerpts/ The signs of spring are changing more noticeably with each passing year. Today we often learn of its arrival not on the basis of flocks of birds of passage, but rather from the rumbling of helicopters which circle about the awakening fields from morning until evening. Tractors and sowing machines make their appearance out on the first thawed patches of earth.

In addition to adhering to the established schedules, the chief task also includes strict observance of all of the requirements of the technology being employed. Experience has shown that the slightest deviation from these requirements can bring about sad results. Last year was a very difficult one for the farmers of Moldavia. The production and procurement volumes for many agricultural products turned out to be considerably lower than the tasks and level for 1980.

Analysis has shown that the fault did not rest only with the weather. Some farms are still tolerating a low culture of farming and allowing crude violations of the agricultural practices to take place. In Teleneshtskiy Rayon, for example, an average of only 20 quintals of corn per hectare was obtained, whereas on some farms in this rayon, under the same conditions, 40 or more quintals of corn grain were obtained.

Similar sharp contrasts were observed in Sorokskiy, Rezinskiy, Ungenskiy, Dondyushanskiy and some other rayons. The beet growers in Oknitskiy, Kamenskiy and Rezinskiy Rayons suffered shortfalls of 80-110 quintals per hectare. All of this affected the republic's overall annual results. Thus sugar beet production last year was approximately one half the average annual amount obtained during the preceding five-year plan.

Many changes had to be introduced in order to avoid such losses.

"This winter" stated the deputy minister of agriculture for the Moldavian SSR N. Mar'yasov, "special attention had to be given to the training of machine operators throughout the republic. Indeed, the main responsibility for the harvest falls on their shoulders. At republic, zonal and intra-farm seminars and also in agrotechnical societies, training was provided for approximately 75,000 machine operators, with almost one half this number being responsible for the cultivation of grain, pulse, vegetable and technical crops on an area of 500,000 hectares using an industrial technology. Towards this end, 1,680 complex mechanized detachments and teams, headed by experienced practical workers and specialists, were created throughout the republic. Each detachment and team was assigned a tract of land and equipment and also an hourly schedule for carrying out the sowing work.

The corn growers must carry out a great volume of work during the spring period. Using an industrial technology, they will grow corn for grain on the entire sowing area, which this year is being increased by almost 70,000 hectares. The plans call for more than 80 percent of the area to be sown in early ripening, mid-season to early ripening and mid-season ripening corn hybrids -- Pioner, Moldavskiy-251 and Moldavskiy-270. They ripen earlier than others by two and a half weeks and furnish higher yields. The cultivation of new hybrids on such large areas requires new knowledge and experience and special attention is being given to this factor at the present time.

A considerable expansion will take place this year in the areas devoted to pulse crops, particularly peas for grain and soybeans. An important task has been assigned to the machine operators in the southern half of the republic. For the very first time, they will grow a hybrid sunflower that is resistant against diseases and contains a high percentage of oil. This year, two farms in Vulkaneshtskiy Rayon -- Gigant Kolkhoz and the Pobeda Sovkhoz -- must grow 630 tons of such seed, with the production in the southern regions of the republic being raised to 10,000 tons by 1985. Specialized farms for the cultivation of melon crops are being created in the southern part of the republic.

The farmers of Moldavia, in competing to prepare in a worthy manner for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, have vowed to sell to the state this year 802,000 tons of grain, 3.6 million tons of sugar beets, 220,000 tons of sunflowers, 1.16 million tons of vegetables and a large quantity of other agricultural products. A high level of organization and labor enthusiasm will undoubtedly aid them in honorably holding to their promise.

7026
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FIELD WORK PROGRESS, CONDITIONS IN ARMENIA, GEORGIA

Field Work in Georgia

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by R. Zlatkin: "Georgia"]

[Text] There was an unexpected snowfall when field work in Georgia was already in full swing. In some places the snow cover reached 2-3 meters. After this there were torrential rainfalls resulting in flooding in the western sections of the republic. Many reclamation structures became inoperable and annual crops were washed away. Great efforts will be required to counteract the negative effects of weather conditions.

The top-dressing of winter crops is being completed. Farmers are putting great hopes into corn grain. The area in this crop is increasing to 77,000 hectares. Hydrophobic corn seed is being used in Abashskiy and Gal'skiy rayons for the first time. This will yield a 10-15 percent increase in grain. A total of 384,000 hectares have been allocated for spring crops. The farmers of Akhmetskiy, Abashskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Gal'skiy, and Goriyskiy rayons are performing their work in an organized manner. Spring crops have been sown on over 65,000 hectares already.

Bolnisskiy and Marneul'skiy rayons are the largest suppliers of early potatoes to industrial centers. They were sown in the optimal time despite the unfavorable weather conditions. In the republic early potatoes will be cultivated on 7,000 hectares. Work to trim trees, willows and tea bushes is being completed. At the present time the cultivation of interrows is in full swing.

In connection with resowing and with the need to complete all operations on a shorter schedule the load on machines and mechanisms has increased. Since fall of last year 1,800 tractor operators have been trained. Seven hundred machine operators have studied the cultivation of agricultural crops with industrial technology. The shortage of spare parts is alarming. They are owed to the republic by the Altay Accessory Plant and the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant. They still have not delivered last year's spare parts. The production association Odesspochvmash [Odessa soil machinery production association] is a poor supplier of soil cultivation equipment for orchards and vineyards. Last year alone there was an under-delivery of 150 orchard plows, 240 trenching plows and the same number of PRVN-72000 attachments.

There are many difficulties to face, but the republic's farmers are not relinquishing their obligations. They plan to sell the state 152,000 tons of grain, 180,000 tons of potatoes, 510,000 tons of fruit, 780,000 tons of grapes, 490,000 tons of quality tea leaves, 195,000 tons of citrus fruit, 352,000 tons of vegetables and 110,000 tons of sugar beets.

Field Conditions in Armenia

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by A. Akhumyan: "Armenia"]

[Text] It is as if the mountains made the Talin Plateau just for farmers. It is not as spectacular as the Ararat Valley or the Shirak zone, let us say. Here fields stretch out along the Akhuryan River for 70 kilometers. The elevation above sea level is 1,600 to 2,300 meters.

It is not easy for machine operators to work on sandy-rocky soil. Nevertheless, in the kolkhoz of the village of Areg each hectare produces 30 quintals of grain.

"We must prepare the plowed fields ahead of time," says tractor operator R. Nikoyan. "We must level the soil using harrows and rollers. It is like a sponge in absorbing moisture and retaining it until spring. In the fields many of the weeds appear in the fall and we eliminate them with cultivators."

In the kolkhoz of Areg village, as in other enterprises in the region, early grains are sown by means of the narrow row, crossing or combined methods.

"It would appear that this decelerates the work pace," says the director of the Akhuryanskoye Rayon Administration of Agriculture, M. Oganesyan, "but the concentration of technology in large detachments, its efficient use and a precise sequence in completing operations will enable us to avoid losses of time."

In the republic farmers are setting the pace in the fight to produce large harvests of grain and sugar beets in Artikskiy Rayon. As soon as the capricious April weather permitted, farmers here harrowed the soil in two tracks. They applied organic fertilizer and cultivated the soil twice. Right now the enterprises are applying mineral fertilizer at the same time that they are sowing seed.

For a week now only an occasional white cloud is spotted above the Shirakskaya Steppe. The days are warm and sunny. The ground is warming up rapidly and the weeds are beginning to grow. Eliminating them with cultivators, grain farmers are sowing seed in the high quality soil.

We are standing at the edge of a field with the chairman of the kolkhoz of the village Marmarash, M. Gambaryan. He is an experienced grain farmer and a skilful leader. In this enterprise the yields are always 5-6 quintals higher than on the average for the region.

An entire complex of agricultural measures will be utilized now for the harvest, taking into account the condition of each individual field. The kolkhoz has allocated 8-10 days for spring sowing work.

The weather in the valleys of Armenia is changeable. Either the air warms up to 30° or the fields are overcome by cold downpours. Under such conditions it is necessary to make use of each minute. A. Dokholyan, brigade leader in the kolkhoz of Gyulagarak village tells us:

"We always keep well-tuned equipment in the furrows. At any appropriate moment units will swing into operation. Alfalfa, barley and other grains have already been sown in the optimal time. Now we are in the process of planting potatoes. All field work is performed by complex detachments."

The well thought-out tactics of sowing complexes are encouraging a rapid work pace in the entire republic. Tens of thousands of hectares here are occupied by grain and feed crops. Soon the enterprises of the northern and other rayons in Armenia will begin sowing spike crops, and they are well prepared to do so.

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AGRICULTURAL WORK PROGRESS IN ARMENIA

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 May 82 p 1

[Article: "The Farmer's Watch"]

[Excerpts] There is no cessation to the hum of tractor units on the spring fields of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In the southern regions farmers are completing sowing operations, whereas in the north and east they are in full swing. Despite the rainy weather machine operators are working persistently, efficiently utilizing each day or hour of good weather. After all, spring was almost 1 month late here. Nevertheless, the pace of sowing operations is fast here. This is the result of a skilful use of equipment and of the painstaking organizational work of rural communists, directors and specialists in enterprises.

According to the operations data of the agricultural ministry, in the republic spring crops have already been sown on 114,400 hectares as compared with the planned 184,100 hectares. Included here are 47,900 hectares in grains and legumes (excluding corn). Good work performance was demonstrated by the farmers of Aniyskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Vardenisskiy, Kalininskiy and Stepanavanskiy rayons, who are sowing their last hectares in grains.

Party and agricultural organizations of the aforementioned rayons are devoting special attention to the problem of the overall intensification of the grain industry. Tangible work has been done to rejuvinate varieties and effective measures have been taken to improve the entire cycle of agrotechnical measures in the grain fields. Improved quality in farming has enabled many enterprises to produce stable harvests even under dry-farming conditions. For example, last year in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Artikskiy Rayon the average productivity of grains comprised 32 quintals per hectare. This enabled them to fulfill the plan for gross grain production by 121.8 percent and that for procurement by 120.4 percent.

Indicators from leading regions and enterprises confirm that in farming there are still many underutilized reserves. At the same time their experience convincingly demonstrates that the improvement in the grain industry is the most important measure for increasing production output in livestock farming.

The sowing of sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and perennial grasses is proceeding successfully. Seed is placed in well prepared and fertilized soil. As a result of the precise, shock work of machine operators, sowing operations for these crops are coming to an end.

The pace of spring work is inadequate in the enterprises of Aragatskiy, Aparanskiy, Amasiyskiy and Gukasyanskiy rayons. This can be explained partially by the weather conditions. However, there are other reasons as well, including the inefficient use of agricultural technology. In some enterprises there is a low average daily output per standard tractor. The directors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and specialists from the rayon associations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee of the Agricultural Equipment Association] must take effective measures to improve the use of machinery and to introduce two-shift operations.

In the enterprises of the Ararat Valley grasses are beginning to grow. In the middle of the month grain procurement will begin. A short time will pass and grains will mature everywhere and harvesting will start. In those regions where sowing has been completed it is essential to begin caring for the crops and to prepare for harvesting operations.

Work in the spring fields is becoming more widespread. Rural workers are striving to successfully complete sowing operations, to organize good crop care, and to meet the harvesting period in a state of preparedness. Everyone has a single concern--to secure the success achieved in 1981 and to produce a large harvest during the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan as well.

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MAY WEATHER DAMAGE IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Hail in Georgia"]

[Text] The elements have again made themselves known--in several regions of Georgia there were violent storms and hail. The local situation was described to the correspondent of GruzINFORM [Georgian information bureau] by:

D. Dolidze, deputy director of the Tbilisi Weather Bureau of the Georgian Republic Administration of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control:

"In the evening on 19 May there were strong thunderstorms and hail over Dusheti, Tianeti, Kareli, Akhmeta, Gori, Kaspi, Mukhrani, Kvareli and neighboring regions. In a number of places the storms were particularly violent. For example, in Dushetskiy Rayon hailstones with a diameter of 4 and more centimeters "bombarded" fruit orchards and crops for one-half hour.

"On 20 May storm and hail conditions moved toward Tbilisi, Sagaredzho, Akhalkalaki, Tsiteli-Tskaro, Tetri-Tskaro, Gurdzhaani, Akhmeta and again the area around Kvareli.

"Hail pummeled about 20,000 hectares of agricultural lands, of which almost half were vineyards.

"The dangerous weather conditions are based on synoptic processes that developed recently in the Transcaucasus. There has been a movement here and a mixing of large masses of cold air from the north and warm air from the south. The formation of clouds at a height of 10-12 kilometers has also been encouraged by the intensive evaporation of moisture from the ground surface during the day."

B. Shindzhiashvili, first secretary of the Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon Committee of the Georgian CP:

"That which bad weather has not been able to do in the course of 5 years it now accomplished in one day. For example, the wind was so strong that it toppled over 30 100-year old oak trees and pulled out poplars and other trees by the roots. Agricultural lands suffered as well, of course, with the greatest losses incurred to vineyards on an area of about 3,000 hectares. Suffering most were the plantations of kolkhozes of villages Chandari, Gurdzhaani, Chumlaki, Vazisubani and a number of other enterprises.

"Also damaged were crops of vegetables, melons, beans and fruits.

"Immediate measures were taken to save the harvest. As soon as the hailstorm subsided the entire adult population went to work in the vineyards."

Zh. Karaulashvili, first secretary of the Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon Committee of the Georgian CP:

"The capricious spring weather has added more difficulties for farmers by hindering their ability to complete field work on schedule. Our region, like others, suffered from the bad weather. Over 2,600 hectares of vineyards and 1,000 hectares of sunflowers were damaged. Hail also damaged 50 hectares of beans. Livestock farms and other structures are not in the best condition. All measures to save the harvest are being taken immediately."

V. Batiashvili, first secretary of the Akhmetskiy Rayon Committee of the Georgian CP:

"The agricultural lands of our enterprises also found themselves at the mercy of the storm. Squall type winds and abundant rain and hail pummeled orchards and vineyards. Damage to the latter was especially great on an area of 1,400 hectares. People, technology and other resources have been mobilized in order to decrease losses of agricultural products to a minimum."

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

CONDITION, CARE OF WINTER CROPS IN UKRAINE IN LATE FEBRUARY

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by B. Nosko, director, Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, candidate of agricultural sciences, and A. Buka, head of laboratory, candidate of agricultural sciences: "Top Dressing Winter Crops"]

[Text] Because winter crop sprouts developed in different soil-climatic weather conditions in the fall, it is essential to apply a differentiated approach in determining dates and methods of top dressing and also mineral fertilizer doses.

According to data from the Myronivsk' Scientific Research Institute of Plant Breeding and Wheat Seed Growing in Polissya and in the sufficient moisture subzone of the Forest-steppe, over soil with low natural fertility and over wheat allocated after predecessors harvested late, and also over crops which developed poorly and moderately since fall, 20 to 30 kg of activated nitrogen fertilizer per hectare should be applied in early spring on thawing-frozen soil. Thirty to forty kilograms activated nitrogen fertilizer per hectare should be applied again at the beginning of the stem extension phase, at a time when the first stem node becomes evident. A third top dressing (50-60 kg activated substance per hectare) is recommended during the plant heading stage.

Crops which developed well in the fall on fertile soil should be top dressed first with nitrogen fertilizer (30-40 kg activated substance per hectare) at the end of the plant spring tillering and a second time during the heading stage (50-60 kg activated substance per hectare).

Such differentiated top dressing of winter wheat raises grain harvest by 8-14 quintals per hectare and its protein content by 1.7-3.3 percent.

In these zones full fertilizer is first applied to moderately developed crops which did not receive or received insufficient basic fertilizer in the fall. Above ground machines or aircraft are used to disperse nitrogen fertilizer, phosphorous in a dose of 20-25 kg activated substance and the same amount of potash are applied by the root method. Using disk seed drills fertilizer is applied into a moist soil to a depth of 4-5 cm. Well developed wheat should not be top dressed to avoid lodging it, it should, however, be worked in the spring with the preparation TUR.

In the subzones of central and left bank Forest steppe where in most oblasts crops are in a satisfactory or good condition and productive moisture reserves in the soil are on a level close to average or amount to 75-80 percent of them, unfertilized or insufficiently fertilized in the fall winter crops are top dressed with 30-45 kg activated nitrogen fertilizer and 20-25 kg each of phosphorus and potash. Nitrogen fertilizer is applied by dispersion, phosphorus and potash over moderate and well developed crops by the root method. In these subzones fertilizer is applied first of all to moderately or poorly developed crops which have an optimal plant density. To prevent thinning of poorly developed winter crops, root top dressing should not be utilized in all zones of the republic.

In the spring, as soon as the soil is ready, instead of harrowing, units with disk seeders move across well and moderately developed crops turning fertilizer into moist soil to a depth of 4-5 cm.

Fertilizer doses in these zones are adjusted according to predecessors and the amount of fertilizer applied in the fall. Well developed crops after clean fallow, allocated after perennial pulse grasses are not top dressed with nitrogen to avoid lodging. For wheat sown after occupied fallow, the nitrogen dose is decreased by 20-25 percent, and on areas after stubble predecessors the dose is increased by 20-30 percent.

In determining exact fertilizer doses charts indicating soil phosphorus content must be considered. In areas with high phosphorus content plants need not be fertilized with phosphorus.

In the Steppe zone where winter crops were poorly developed with the onset of winter and productive moisture reserves in the meter layer of soil, i.e., after corn for silage, are lower than average it is recommended that 30-35 kg activated nitrogen fertilizer and 20-25 kg phosphorus be applied per hectare on unfertilized and insufficiently fertilized in the fall crops.

On many farms of the Steppe zone and some rayons on the Forest steppe considerable areas of winter wheat were sown last year after surface (utilizing disk equipment) and sweep soil tillage. On these fields the nitrogen fertilizer dose should be increased by 15 to 20 percent. As in other zones, on farms in the Steppe oblasts in this year's conditions nitrogen fertilizer should be applied by dispersion. It is better to use aircraft for this purpose to avoid injuring plants with above ground units. Poorly developed crops with an optical plant density should be top dressed with nitrogen fertilizer first and also all moderately developed winter crops after unfallow predecessors. Phosphorus fertilizer should be applied by the root method over all well and moderately developed crops.

In the subzones of central and left bank Forest steppe, and also in the republic's Steppe zone oblasts the optimal dates for early spring winter crop top dressing by spreading fertilizer over thawing-frozen soil are very limited and last on the average 3-5 to 7-10 days. In many cases this time period is too short to accomplish this agricultural measure over the whole area. Scientific research and leading farm experience show that top dressing dates here may be substantially extended because of winter fertilizer dispersion.

According to three year research data from the Odesskaya Oblast State Agricultural Research Station top dressing (with a doze of 30 kg activated nitrogen fertilizer per hectare) in February yielded an average harvest increase of "Bezosta-1" wheat of 2.2 quintals per hectare and 2.5 quintals when this agricultural measure was fulfilled during optimal dates in the spring.

Research conducted by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry im. O. N. Sokolovs'kyy shows the high effectiveness of top dressing "Myronivs'ka 808" winter wheat variety on low podzol and moderately washed out chernozems with nitrogen fertilizer (45 kg activated substance per hectare) during winters with no or little snow (1975, 1976, 1978). This agricultural measure was carried out on the 15th of each month, beginning in November and ending in March. Average grain harvest increase over three years in moderately washed out soil with late fall and winter top dressing dates amounted to 9.1-12.8 quintals per hectare and with top dressing within optimal dates over thawing-frozen soil in early spring 9.6 quintals per hectare.

In this year's conditions, on farms of the Steppe zone where there is no snow covering over the winter crop fields, top dressing should be started in February and early March extending the dates for top dressing crops by dispersion. Since fertilizer spreading over even areas of winter crops in snowless and little snow winters is almost the same as during early spring over thawing-frozen soil this work should be started in many areas in February or early March.

9443
CSO: 1811/30

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

IMPROVED PACE OF FIELD WORK CALLED FOR IN UKRAINE

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Ukr SSR Ministry of Agriculture: "To Finish Sowing Successfully, Looking After the Crops Carefully"]

[Text] The plan for early grain and grain pulse crop sowing has already been fulfilled in all oblasts except Sumskaya and Zhitomirskaya Oblasts. Sunflowers, sugar beets, corn and potatoes are being sown everywhere. Success is achieved where care was taken to clearly organize machine operator work utilizing technology effectively.

Unfortunately, this is not true of all areas. Delays in spring crop sowing occurred on farms in Sumskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Krimskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts.

The concurrence of a variety of spring tasks, the amount of work to be done and this spring's capricious weather requires an increased pace, a more productive utilization of machinery and labor time. This is considered in most kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Yet, on some farms considerable shortcomings are allowed. For example, at kolkhozes imeni Chubar and "Zorya Komunizmu," Pologivskiy Rayon, Zaporozhskaya Oblast sunflower sowing was delayed, the soil was inadequately prepared, seed was chemically treated just before sowing and covered at a greater depth than recommended. At kolkhoz "Tavriya," Chaplinskiy Rayon, Khersonskaya Oblast, herbicide application units were not ready and no fertilizer was applied under the basic soil tilling.

One of the important tasks in raising grain production is obtaining an increase in the gross corn seed harvest. This year 36-37 quintals of it should be harvested per hectare. The fulfillment of this goal is dependent, first of all, on how this crop will be sown--into what type of soil and when.

Machine operators will use industrial technology for growing corn over large areas. It is very important to assure maximal effectiveness of farm allotted herbicides as well as fertilizer; where not enough was used more should be applied under the pre-sowing soil tilling and during sowing.

This spring's peculiarities demand a creative approach to sowing this crop. Heavy disk harrows should be used to work in the herbicide "Eradykan" into a physically ripe soil. Yet, because of a cool, rainy and extended spring this year units with spring or possibly V-shaped working parts should be utilized. They are the modified cultivators: KPG-4, KPS-4, USMK-5.4, RVK-3.6, Kombi-8.8 and BP-8. Time must not be wasted, corn should be sown at a lesser depth because moisture reserves in the upper soil layer this year are sufficient. Seed, covered by 5-6 cm of soil in Forest-Steppe and in Polissya even less, will get warn sooner and will yield even sprouts almost a week earlier. In all areas, soil moisture permitting, everything must be done so that crop sowing may be accomplished in the first decade of May.

Experience has shown that the basic herbicide Eradykan, in its pure form and mixed with Atrazine, does not destroy sow-thistles, bindweed and several other dictoyledon weeds. Also, in the past, on a number of farms insurance herbicides such as Olegezaprym, ammine salt 2.4 D and several others weren't used enough with the result that in some areas crops were severely weed infested, mechanized tilling was omitted leading to a marked crop shortfall. This should be taken into account now.

Areas where corn will be grown by ordinary mechanized methods also need attention.

Along with corn, the production of buckwheat and millet must also be sharply increased. In this case the agrotechnology level must be raised first of all, applying progressive methods of raising these crops widely, providing for an appropriate sowing area size which during a normal harvest would guarantee unconditional fulfillment of planned grain sale to the state. It would be expedient to practice wide row sowing, which provides not only a harvest increase but is also economical in the use of seed.

The republic's beet growers have also been given responsible tasks. In many kolkhozes and sovkhozes sugar beet sowing is being accomplished in an organized manner. Unfortunately, on farms in Sumskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Ternopolskaya, Cernigovskaya and Khmel'nitskaya Oblasts a delay has set in. Everything should be done to accomplish this important work as soon as possible. It must be remembered that after cool, rainy weather an abrupt change to hot and dry may occur, and therefore the preservation and productive moisture utilization for harvest formation is especially important.

The winter crop field also needs attention. Where necessary, crops should be additionally top dressed; in areas where crops are inclined to lodging, plants should be treated with the preparation TUR and the struggle with pests should be continued. In case of crop losses in specific fields, these should be re-sown with late crops. A decrease in winter crop area productivity must be prevented at all cost and crops must be saved for harvesting.

Due to cool weather and increased soil moisture favorable conditions developed promoting weed growth. Therefore, proper crop care is an especially important issue now. This work has already started: pre-sprout harrowing is being done, and also harrowing after sprout emergence, the struggle with pests, etc. All material-technological methods of field work must be utilized to the best and fullest extent; for example, cultivators must be equipped with attachments for inter-row tilling to destroy weeds in shelter zones and rows.

After sprouts appear on all crop fields they should be checked and evaluated and also subjected to interfarm review giving special attention to work quality.

9443
CSO: 1811/32

REPORTS ON COMPLETION OF SOWING, CROP CARE IN UKRAINE

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 4 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Ukr SSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Rapid Tempo and High Quality Field Work."]

> [Text] Having examined the progress of field work with this spring's weather conditions in mind the Ukr SSR Ministry of Agriculture feels that it must direct the attention of farm and agricultural organ managers and specialists towards the accomplishment of all measures to preserve moisture, determine sowing dates and dates for other work maintaining excellent work quality and also fulfilling all technological requirements.

Particularly worthy of approval is the experience of those farms which utilize wide sweep units combining production processes. This particular use of technology and working time provided for the completion of spring grain crop sowing within a short time on farms in Krymskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Vinnitskaya, Nikolaevskaya, Odesskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Cherkasskaya and Chernovitskaya Oblasts. Spring grain crops were sown in three days on farms in the Zolotonosskoy Rayon, Cherkasskaya Oblast maintaining high quality work performance.

Many machine operators are highly productive. Tractor operator M.M. Lytvynenko from the kolkhoz im. Lenin in Kotelevs'kiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast overfulfilled the shift norms for barley sowing one and a half times. His colleague, G.I. Poberezhnyuk from the kolkhoz im. Kirov, Chudnivskiy Rayon, Zhitomirskaya Oblast, daily sowed 29 hectares instead of the norm of 23. There are many similar examples.

At the same time, on some farms sowing units are allowed to stand idle because of untimely setting for seed, fertilizer, an insufficient number of auxiliary workers and other organizational reasons. Appropriate machine servicing in the field has not been arranged for everywhere with the result that break-downs are not routinely taken care of, lowering unit productivity with the loss of better sowing dates.

Sugar beets are now being sown everywhere in the republic. Following recommendations of the republican conference-seminar on increasing the effectiveness of beet-sugar production, workers of the Yampilskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast have already finished their work. Concurrently, on some farms in Khmel'nitskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Lvovskaya and Rovenskaya Oblasts sowing is done with seed drills which have not been adjusted, sometimes over an uneven area. The goal is to complete this work within optimal early dates.

Sunflower production and quality must be substantially improved. On farms in Shevchenkivskiy Rayon, Kharkovskaya Oblast, Oleksandrovskiy and Velikonovoselkivskiy Rayons, Donetskaya Oblast seed chemical treatment has not been started yet.

This year the republic's vegetable growers are growing seedlings and vegetables in greenhouses better than last year. Farms of the Odesskaya, Krymskaya, Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kharkovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Zakarpatskaya and Nikolaevskaya Oblasts have started mass sowing of onions, carrots, radishes, salad, parsley and other early sowing green crops and are planting seedlings of early cabbage and cauliflower. More hothouse vegetables have been sold this year than last year. Yet on farms in Voroshilovgradskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts there is a delay in their production and sale.

On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kievskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Khmel'nitskaya, Krymskaya, Nikolaevskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts greenhouse construction for growing seedlings and early vegetables is delayed.

Soil preparation must be improved as well as the planting of early cabbage, peas, onions, carrots, parsley, radishes and other early sowing vegetable crops so that this work may be completed on all farms in 10 to 12 working days.

On most farms of the republic soil preparation for potato planting has already been started. Special attention is given to adequate organic and mineral fertilizer application. However, sowing material is being readied rather slowly on farms in Khmel'nitskaya, Lvovskaya, Kievskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Rovenskaya Oblasts. Tuber yarovization and warming has not yet been done at kolkhozes and soykhozes in Sumskaya and Chernovitskaya Oblasts.

Feed crop cultivation requires constant care on the part of farm managers and specialists. Yet, on a number of farms in Krymskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya Oblasts top dressing of perennial grasses has not been started, in Donetskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya - feed pastures, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vinnitskaya, Ternopol'skaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblasts better dates for top dressing perennial grasses are being lost.

In the southern oblasts of the republic it is time for watering winter crops, perennial grasses and seedlings, replenishing soil moisture reserves prior to sowing and planting of vegetable and other spring crops. Yet by April 1 in Nikolaevskaya Oblast 102 sprinkling machines, 20 power pump units and 10 ditching machines had not been prepared. The same is true in Kirovogradskaya, Kievskaya and Krymskaya Oblasts.

It is urgent that oblast and rayon agricultural organs take steps to finish equipment preparation, manning of sprinkling equipment and power pump stations with enough operators for 24 hour work. A full dose of fertilizer must be applied to each watered hectare and also other agricultural measures must be assured to definitely reach the projected agricultural crop harvest for this area.

The control over spring work pace and quality should be strengthened on all farms; attention should be paid to all harvest procedure violations, unproductive use of machine-transport equipment, making sure that appropriate cultural-living conditions are provided for workers everywhere.

Oblast and rayon agricultural administration directors have been instructed to review agrotechnological violations occurring during the first days of field work and to take appropriate measures for their removal.

This year everything must be done to raise the gross harvest of corn seed, to assure the fulfillment of recommendations stated in the letter to all corn growers from participants of the republican conference-seminar.

Subdivisions of "Sil'hospkhimiya" along with kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists have to provide for a rational utilization of mineral fertilizer in accordance with the harvest programmed.

Along with the sowing work it is essential to provide for clean fallow plowing as soon as possible, not later than April, with the application of an adequate amount of organic fertilizer assuring a thorough tilling. A system of measures to combat pests, diseases and weeks is also very important.

Of course, winter crop care must continue.

The success of all field work is dependent, first of all, on highly productive, harmonious equipment-tractor teams so that special attention should be given to correct unit manning. Accurate working part adjustment of agricultural machinery must be assured, sowing units should be equipped with additional lighting, two-way signalization, 24-hour repair stations should be organized, centers for technological servicing, garages and also continuous availability of engineering-technical workers.

Managers and specialists from agricultural organs, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and scientific research establishments were made responsible for the fulfillment of a whole complex of organizational and technological measures with consideration of spring specifics in order to provide for unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist responsibilities for the second year of the five-year plan in the production and sale to the state of grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, sunflower and other agricultural production, marking thus the notable date - the 60th anniversary of USSR, with new worker successes in realizing the provisions program.

9443
CSO: 1811/31

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

FIELD WORK WELL ORGANIZED IN UKRAINE

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by S. Luzgan, Ukrainian SSR: "April Quickening"]

[Text] The farmers of the Ukraine are conducting field operations in an organized manner. The fight for moisture is the fight for the harvest. Special attention is being given to winter crops. The republic's feed fields are being improved. The focus is a highly productive utilization of technology. Spring crops have been sown on 4 million hectares.

Usually the front of field work in the republic begins in the steppes near the Black Sea and the Danube and moves slowly but surely into the central and northern regions. This year spring arrived somewhat late, inconveniently. However, it did arrive simultaneously in all regions of the republic. Equipment was immediately brought out into the fields and almost everyone is sowing spring crops at the same time.

This spring is unusual also because very careful preparations were made for it and because farmers have placed high hopes in it. After all, the five-year plan began with an unproductive year and we must cover our losses and greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR with dignity.

I heard about this frequently when I visited the enterprises of Cherkasskaya Oblast. Party, soviet and economic workers as well as farmers are determined to produce a large harvest under any weather conditions. The agronomic service will play a large role in this; it is the legitimate legislator in the selection of a particular agricultural device according to the developing weather and other conditions.

Widely used as the most effective method is radical top-dressing of winter crops. Some plots where crops were sparse were resown or additional seed was added. The battle for moisture is truly a battle for the harvest this year. The winter was snowless and there has not been any precipitation for 3 months. On each field agronomists are selecting methods and attachments for soil-cultivation machinery that will facilitate the preservation of soil reserves. Never before has moisture been retained in such a short period--2 days--in all enterprises in the oblast. Now the sowing of spring grains, legumes and sugar beets is in full swing.

A characteristic example is the Rossiya Kolkhoz of Zolotonoshskiy Rayon, where last year over 30 quintals of grain per hectare were collected. This year the kolkhoz is fighting for a 40 quintal yield. In the fall the fields were well supplied with fertilizer and carefully cultivated. And now, having utilized the group method of operating technology in double shifts as well as wide units, machine operators were able to retain moisture in a short period of time, to sow oats and peas. They are now completing the planting of sugar beets. Having become convinced through personal experience of the advantages of multi-component mixtures or the so-called "green mixed fodders," perennial grasses here have been sown with companion crops of vetch and oats. This same organized approach to sowing is in evidence in other enterprises of the rayon. When I asked the first secretary of the Zolotonoshskiy Rayon party committee, Ye. A. Polataylo, to name the best machine operators, she replied that it would be necessary to name all of them.

In the oblast there are 800 complex detachments with over 25,000 machine operators. At their disposal are 12,700 tractors, over 600 vehicle repair shops and units for technical services, over 800 automatic refuellers and a great deal of other equipment. Let us note that the assurance of party workers and farmers in Cherkasskaya Oblast regarding the harvest is based not only on the model organization of sowing operations, although this is important in and of itself. The assurance is based on the extensive work that is being done here to raise the fertility of the soil, primarily by applying organic fertilizers. Whereas during the Ninth Five-Year Plan an average of 6.9 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare of plowland were applied overall in the oblast, during the 10th Five-Year Plan the figure had already increased to 9.7 tons, and last year to 10 tons.

In all Ukrainian farmers will have to sow over 16 million hectares in spring crops, including almost 4 million in early grains and legumes. Care for winter crops is continuing. Of the almost 10 million hectares sown in winter crops for grain purposes, over 7 million received a spring top-dressing. In addition, 1.5 million hectares were top dressed in the fall.

The enterprises of the majority of the republic's oblasts are conducing field operations at a rapid pace, and the Crimean, Kirovograd, Nikolayev and Odessa farmers have already completed the sowing of early grains and legumes. On the whole spring crops have already been sown on 3 million hectares.

The mass planting of sugar beets is in progress. The farmers of the Yampol'sk region, models of organization, were the initiators of all-union competition for the best end result. They demonstrated the best time by planting beets on 8,250 hectares in only 50 work days. Their goal is to produce no fewer than 50 quintals of white sugar per hectare of beet fields. Now they have begun harrowing the crops prior to the shoot-formation stage. In the Ukraine as a whole the first 100,000 hectares have already been planted in beets. Industrial technology is being widely utilized.

Recently there was confirmation of a promising plan for feed production in the republic. Already today improvements in the structure of the feed field are being made in accordance with the indicated measures. The fact is that of the grain forage that is left in the republic's enterprises, half, and in the southern rayons up to 70 percent, consist of wheat, which is not of value in feed terms.

In many enterprises the proportion of perennial grasses and crucifers is still not high. Within the assortment of grain-forage there is a shortage of corn, barley, oats, legumes, soybeans; a great deal of wheat is utilized as feed for livestock and fowl. The lack of digestible protein, irreplaceable amino acids and other nutrients in grain forage results in its significant overconsumption.

It has been decided that when cultivating corn for green fodder and silage it should be sown with beans, rape, Sudan grass, sunflowers, lupine and soybeans. There is an increase in the area in peas, soybeans and other crops rich in protein. Now we are in the process of "repairing" and sowing perennial grasses. Our goal is to raise their proportion among feeds to 50 percent. In the southern steppe rayons where most of the industrial grain of the republic is produced, the area of black fallow as well as of perennial grasses, primarily on irrigated land, is on the increase. This can stabilize farming in the region and simultaneously increase the production of valuable industrial grain and feed.

During these demanding spring days farmers have many immediate concerns. Work is being done in orchards and gardens, flax sowing is beginning, new orchards and berry fields and hop plantations are being started and potato farmers are obtaining tubers after winter storage. There is no end to the work, and each operation must be completed on schedule and well. Success will be achieved by those who skillfully and economically utilize the powerful technical arsenal that is available in the village, who effectively make use of every hour of spring.

8228
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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

SPRING WEATHER, MOISTURE CONDITIONS IN KIRGHIZ SSR DESCRIBED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 4 May 82 p 1

/Article by A. Odysheva, chief of Department of Agrometeorological Forecasts of the Frunze Weather Bureau: "A Capricious Spring"/

/Text/ The field workers commenced their harvest campaign under exceptionally complicated weather conditions. The unstable nature of the first half of the spring period precluded the possibility of expanding the front of spring field operations in a timely manner. Moreover, the unusually high temperatures experienced during the second half of April, coupled with the absence of precipitation, served to dry out the upper soil layer very rapidly and thus there was not sufficient moisture for normal germination of the sown seed for agricultural crops.

May is an important and decisive month with regard to agricultural production: the sowing of grain crops is completed, the seedlings for tobacco, tomatoes and other vegetable crops are planted out and work commences in connection with tending the crops and procuring hay. The only question remaining is what will the weather be like? This year, for example, there was an intensive accumulation of heat deemed useful for the agricultural crops and this leads to accelerated plant development. However, there was a deficit of moisture in the soil.

Usually the average monthly air temperature for May in Oshskaya Oblast is 15-20 degrees, for rayons of republic subordination and in the Talass River Valley it is 12-17 degrees and throughout the republic's remaining farming zone it is 10-15 degrees of heat. The temperature regime for this year is expected to be close to these values, but in Narynskaya Oblast and in areas in southern Kirghizia it will be higher and in a number of rayons lower than, for example, last year. And in those areas where the agricultural crops have fallen behind noticeably in their development, it may increase compared to last year's rates.

The deficit in warmth will be especially noticeable during the middle of May, at which time the nighttime air temperature will drop to 3-8 degrees of heat. This will be the coldest period of the month. According to the forecast, the temperatures will not drop to negative values. However, it should be borne in mind that frosts, driving rainfall and hail occur frequently during the month of May, causing considerable damage to agriculture. The probability of frosts occurring during the first half of May is rather high in the Priissykkul'ye region. And the orchards will be in bloom here at this time. Frosts are expected in the rayons of republic subordination. According to climatic data, the recurrence of frosts during the second half of May decreases considerably. According to this year's forecast, this will be the warmest period of May -- the daily air temperatures in the Chu and Talass River Valleys and in Oshskaya Oblast will rise to 25-30 degrees and in Issyk-Kul'skaya and Talasskaya Oblasts -- up to 20-28 degrees.

The last period of spring, especially April, turned out to be dry. The supplies of useable moisture in the soil were lower than optimum in all areas. In the central part of the Priissykkul'ye region, the arable soil layer was practically dry. The agrometeorological conditions for the appearance of the ears and the blossoming of the winter crops in the spring were worse than those for last year. Estimates indicate that the cropping power of the winter crops will be lower than that for last year. The precipitation which falls in May cannot fully correct the situation, since the period for the appearance of the ears has already passed.

In Issyk-Kul'skaya and Narynskaya Oblasts, May is usually the most rainy month of the year. An average of 60 millimeters of precipitation falls here. This year the amount of precipitation will exceed the norm. Greater than normal precipitation is expected in the rayons of republic subordination and normal precipitation is expected in Talasskaya and Oshskaya Oblasts.

The first cutting of perenially sown grasses will commence during the second half of May in the northern part of the republic and in Oshskaya Oblast. Heavy rainfall is complicating the hay harvesting work. In the interest of avoiding a reduction in the quality of the hay and spoilage, no pause should be allowed to take place between the mowing and stacking operations.

On pastures in the Susamyrskiy, Alayskiy and Ak-Sayskiy valleys, the average monthly temperature for May is expected to be higher than normal and in the remaining mountainous grazing areas and in the Kenes-Anarkhaya region -- within normal limits. Considerable temperature fluctuations are highly probable here throughout the month. Owing to the precipitation deficit experienced during the winter period (approximately 30-60 percent), the amount of moisture available for the natural grasses at the beginning of spring turned out to be worse than usual and also worse than last year in the Susamyrskiy and Chatkal'skiy valleys and in certain areas in Oshskaya and Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblasts. The May precipitation promises to improve the situation somewhat only in the Susamyrskiy Valley, where better than normal precipitation is expected. For the remaining pastures of distant pasture livestock rearing throughout the republic, the total amount of precipitation during the month will for the most part conform to the average values established over a period of many years.

7026
CSO: 1824/325

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

STATUS OF SOWING OPERATIONS IN KIRGHIZ SSR REVIEWED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 1

/Article: "Motto of Sowing Campaign: Operational Efficiency and Maneuvering of Equipment"/

> /Text/ March passed and still the sowing operations had not increased in scope to the degree required. There were only a few sunny days during the month when it was possible to carry out sowing and plowing work. Taking advantage of the fine "windows," many farms are carrying out field work not only in valley regions but in the republic's high-mountain zones as well. According to data supplied by the CSA for the Kirghiz SSR, by 29 March spring crops had been sown on 98,440 hectares, or 50,863 fewer hectares than was the case at this same time last year.

In their competition to prepare in a worthy manner for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the republic's agricultural workers are fully resolved to make a noticeable contribution towards increasing the production of agricultural products. As is well known, the foundation for success this year is dependent to a considerable degree upon the spring fields.

In the Talass River Valley, unstable weather prevailed throughout almost the entire month of March. Under such conditions, the tractor operators and sowing personnel had to maintain their equipment in a constant state of readiness and stand round-the-clock watches. Just as soon as several sunny days appear and the soil dries out somewhat, the personnel quickly join in the work. Operational efficiency and harmonious work enabled the rayon's farms to complete their sowing of oats and barley earlier than their neighbors. On the whole, three quarters of the area set aside for spring crops in the rayon have already been sown.

The collectives of farms in Manasskiy Rayon are also carrying out their work in a harmonious and skilful manner. They are lagging behind their neighbors in Kirovskiy Rayon only in terms of their spring sowing plan: fulfilled by only 61 percent. But they are surpassing their neighbors in the planting of vegetable crops: the planting work in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz gardens has already been completed.

It is interesting to note that in addition to sowing their spring crops, the Talass River farmers are also displaying proper concern for strengthening the feed base for animal husbandry. The plan for the sowing of perennial cover grasses has on the whole been fulfilled by 65 percent in the oblast and non-cover grasses -- by 56 percent. The leaders in this work are the farms in Leninpol'skiy Rayon; they have planted perennial cover grasses on an area which is even greater than that planned. The Sovkhozes in Toktogul'skiy Rayon fulfilled their plan for sowing sainfoin and alfalfa under a cover.

The unstable and late spring did not open the path to the fields in equal measure for the farms in Oshskaya Oblast. Compared to Naukatskiy Rayon where one fifth of the spring fields were sown, in Leninskiy, Lyaylyakskiy, Suzakskiy and Ala-Bukinskiy Rayons -- two times less. Meanwhile, the weather in the farming valleys favors not only the sowing of grain crops and perennial grasses but also row crops. The farms are striving to plant their corn seed in damp soil and to obtain healthy seedlings. The workers in Aravanskiy Rayon, for example, have already sown such seed on one third of the area allocated. The farms in Leninskiy Rayon are expanding their sowing of this "herculean crop." Approximately 1,561 hectares have been sown in corn throughout the oblast, including 475 hectares for grain.

The vegetable and potato growers have actively joined in the busy spring campaign. The work is proceeding well on the public gardens in Leninskiy, Aravanskiy, Batkenskiy, Kara-Suyskiy and Alamedinskiy Rayons.

The peculiar nature of this present spring period is imposing raised requirements with regard to the rapid completion of the sowing of crops on non-irrigated lands. Special attention is being attached to curtailing moisture losses following precipitation. Meanwhile, a number of farms in Oshskaya Oblast and in the Chu River Valley are not carrying out their sowing work on non-irrigated tracts in a sufficiently energetic manner. The sowing of perennial grasses in the Chu River Valley is being carried out in an intolerably slow manner. Whereas the workers in Kantskiy Rayon have sowed almost the entire area set aside for the crops, those in Issyk-Atinskiy and Keminskiy Rayons have fallen considerably behind. Although the planting of perennial non-cover grasses is being carried out at higher rates than last year, the best periods are still being overlooked.

Importance is being attached to ensuring that the field work is carried out at a high tempo and that exactingness with regard to the observance of the progressive technology is raised. The leaders of farms and the party and professional trade union organizations must raise the effectiveness of the competition for tractor operators and sowing personnel, double shift operation of the equipment must be achieved and the technical servicing of the plowing and sowing units must be organized in an efficient manner.

Operational efficiency and maneuvering of the equipment -- this then must be the motto of all those participating in the sowing work.

7026
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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

SPRING FIELD WORK IN NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN DESCRIBED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 28 Apr 82 p 1

/Article by A. Kostyukov, northern Kazakhstan: "The Virgin Land on the Threshold of the Sowing Campaign"/

/Excerpts/ Warm weather has arrived in northern Kazakhstan. The farmers are moving their machines out onto the fields. The planned goals have reliable guarantees. One such guarantee is that of good seed. This year 1st and 2d grade seed is available not only for the leading farms but for entire rayons as well. At sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kustanayskaya Oblast 93 percent of the seed is of this quality, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya -- 85 and in Tselinogradskaya Oblast -- 87 percent. An increase has taken place in the proportion of seed for new and more productive varieties. For example, the workers in Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya Oblasts are planting the new Tselinnaya-21 and Omskaya-9 wheats on 31-32 percent of the sowing area set aside for this crop. The principal portion of the barley fields will be occupied by the Tselinnyy-5 and Donetskiy-8 varieties.

The equipment has been prepared in a fine manner in a majority of the rayons. The machine operator detachment will be augmented by thousands of individuals who undertook technical training courses during the winter. The farms in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have applied a large quantity of organic fertilizer in behalf of the future harvest.

However, everything is not going as well as the grain growers would like. The amount of autumn plowed land is considerably less than that of 1 year ago and its quality is not very high. In a number of areas, the supplies of moisture are inadequate. Many fields are contaminated by wild oats and indian buckwheat can be found over large areas.

The staff of the Virgin Land Farming Science of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Grain Economy has taken these peculiarities into consideration and it has provided the grain growers with recommendations for organizing the spring field work.

"These recommendations direct the attention of the agronomists to the following aspects" stated the deputy director of the institute for science, E. Gossen, "The autumn plowed land, which was tilled using deep rippers and sweeps, is very lumpy. It should be dressed as rapidly as possible using needle-shaped harrows and ring rollers. We have suggested that early spring loosening using BIG-3 harrows b carried out only on those fields which were not so treated in the autumn. Ideally this work should commence with the fields of late sowing so as to be able to able to carry out an additional intermediate cultivation. Unfortunately, the complex of machines for pre-sowing cultivation does not include implements which are sufficiently effective for combating wild oats and thus the use of shallow plows on tracts which are covered with wild oats is justified. But in such instances the tilling of the soil should be carried out as close as possible to the commencement of the sowing work: loosen at night and sow during the daytime.

The optimum agrotechnical solutions require a high level of operational efficiency on the part of the farmers. In past years, many were late in carrying out the early spring cultivation of autumn plowed land and stubble field predecessor arrangements -- moisture was lost. And quite often this occurred owing to the fact that only K-700 and K-701 tractors were available for carrying out this work.

A special problem -- the selection of the sowing methods. Three to four years ago the broad-swath SZS-2.1 sowing machine was considered to be equally acceptable for use on northern chernozem soils and on southern brown chestnut soils, although the seed sowing norms were different in both instances. In recent years, a number of farms in the northern zone tried using the cross sowing method for sowing their barley. The results were immediately reassuring. The agronomists continued their experiment with the sowing of wheat. Last year this sowing method was tested over large areas. Notwithstanding prolonged drought conditions, the tests carried out at all farms proved that the cross sowing method, in terms of cropping power, surpassed row sowings by 4-7 quintals.

Unfortunately, the experiment in cross sowing in northern Kazakhstan has still not been studied nor the results summarized. Many agronomists are not even aware that the test was carried out.

This year the farms in Tselinogradskaya Oblast are planning to increase their grain sowings by 200,000 hectares. This will be accomplished by using newly developed solonetz lands and by plowing up old grasses. The reserves available for expanding the grain fields are not the same in all of the oblasts of northern Kazakhstan. However, such reserves do exist and not just among the Tselinogradskaya Oblast workers.

It is still not too late to introduce the required refinements and corrections into the sowing plans. With each passing year, as is well known, the virgin land workers of Kazakhstan are successfully carrying out their task of supplying strong wheat grain. The same cannot be said regarding durum wheat procurements. Here the situation needs to be corrected in a decisive manner. However, the plans of the grain growers for this year once again call for only negligible areas to be set aside for durum wheat. There is also the fear that by no means will the best land be made available for this wheat. Another crop -- buckwheat -- is in the same situation. As yet it is still not known on just how big an area buckwheat will be sown.

Fine harvests of peas can be obtained in many regions of northern Kazakhstan. But only a limited number of fields are being made available in the virgin land for the growing of peas. The failure to attach the proper value to this crop is reflected in the plans for the forthcoming sowing operations. A tendency towards reducing the areas devoted to the growing of peas is noticeable in Tselinogradskaya Oblast.

Field work in northern Kazakhstan is unfolding on an ever increasing scale. The grain growers must do everything possible to eliminate the shortcomings, carry out the sowing operations in an organized manner and obtain a high virgin land harvest for this year.

7026
CSO: 1824/325

STATUS OF SPRING FIELD WORK IN KAZAKHSTAN SSR

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 1

/Article: "Spring Concerns of the Farmers"/

/Excerpts/ The front of the work being carried out on the republic's fields is expanding with each passing day. This year the work began somewhat later than usual in a number of rayons owing to the weather conditions. Thus, in the interest of taking advantage of the best periods, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are undertaking all of the measures required for ensuring highly productive work by each unit and every effort is being made to utilize to maximum advantage each good hour of time. On many farms the work is being carried out in two shifts and around-the-clock. The agricultural workers are doing everything possible to establish a good foundation for this year's harvest.

Spring sowing has already been carried out on an area of 1.5 million hectares at sovkhozes and kolkhozes throughout the republic, including the sowing of grain and pulse crops on 997,000 hectares. With the exception of the mountainous regions, the sowing of spring grain crops has been completed on farms in Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts. The farmers in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast have completed more than 75 percent of their plan for sowing wheat and barley.

The sowing of sugar beets is nearing completion throughout the republic. They have already been planted on an area of 73,100 hectares. This year an industrial technology has been introduced into operations on one third of the sugar beet plantations. The beet growers at the Sovkhoz imeni Roza Lyuksemburg in Kurdayskiy Rayon in Dzhambulskaya Oblast are setting a fine example in this regard. Last year the team headed by A. Shaaf at this same farm raised beets using the new method and it obtained more than 400 quintals of sweet roots from an area of 150 hectares. This year, 540 hectares, or one third of the beet plantations, will be grown on the farm using a progressive technology.

At the present time, the conditions for obtaining normal seedlings are not altogether favorable in a number of regions. This is caused mainly by a low supply of soil moisture, especially at the seed placement depth. The specialists on the farms must undertake specific measures aimed at achieving the required plant density on each beet field and they must commence tending the crops.

The planting of early potatoes has been carried out on an area of 5,300 hectares in the republic, including 3,100 hectares in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast.

By way of carrying out the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled: "Measures for Increasing the Production and Procurements of Seed for Sunflowers, Soybeans, Rape and Other Oil-Bearing Crops and Improving Their Quality," the sowings of these crops are being expanded throughout the republic and measures are being undertaken aimed at improving the agrotechnical cultivation practices.

At the present time, a spring top dressing is being applied to the winter crop fields. This work has been carried out on an area of 1.11 million hectares, or on two thirds of the crops. In Alma-Atinskaya Oblast a top dressing has been applied to 87 percent of the winter crops, Chimkentskaya Oblast -- 91 percent and in Dzhambulskaya Oblast -- 77 percent. It must be confessed that the application of mineral fertilizers is being carried out at a slow tempo on a number of farms. In Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Ural'skaya Oblasts, less than one fourth of the winter fields have been fertilized and in Aktyubinskaya Oblast this work has yet to be started. Insufficient assistance is being provided to the sovkhozes and kolkhozes by the organs of Kazsel'khozkhimiya. The agricultural organs must exercise control over the winter field operations and undertake the measures required for ensuring that this work is completed on all of the farms as rapidly as possible.

The seed for this year's grain crops was prepared in a timely manner, with 85 percent of the seed meeting the requirements for the 1st and 2d grade of the sowing standard. Seven hundred and twenty farms in the republic will carry out their sowing work using only high quality seed. Importance is being attached at the present time to ensuring that all seed having a moisture content no higher than 16 percent is treated in a timely and high quality manner. This work is already in progress on many farms. By 20 April, 380,000 tons of seed had been so treated. But it bears mentioning that this work is being carried out at a slow tempo in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts and that many farms in Pavlodarskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts have yet to commence this work.

A task of priority importance for the farmers in the northern zone of the republic is that of retaining the soil moisture out on the fields. Last autumn, during the period of autumn plowing, there was no precipitation in a number of rayons and the soil entered the winter with low supplies of moisture. Thus maximum importance is being attached to ensuring proper utilization of the moisture in behalf of the future harvest.

The timely carrying out of the field work is entirely dependent upon high quality preparation and highly productive operation of the equipment. However, this work is fraught with serious shortcomings. On 15 April there were 20,400 tractors in the republic which had still not been prepared for operation, including more than 6,000 K-700 and K-701 tractors. Almost one out of every four Kirovets machines had not been prepared for operation in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Ural'skaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts. Many sowing machines and cultivators on farms in Dzhezkazganskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Turgayskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts were in need of repair work.

The republic's farmers are confronted by a very important task -- they must carry out the entire volume of work associated with the spring agrotechnical complex of operations within a short period of time and in a high quality manner. In addition they must ensure that the crops are tended in a fine manner, obtain high yields for all of the crops and they must commemorate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new successes in their work.

7026
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SPRING SOWING OPERATIONS IN KAZAKH SSR

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 1

/Article: "The Foundation for the Harvest Is Being Established"/

/Text/ The republic's farmers are responding to the 1 May appeal by the CC CPSU "Outstanding Quality for the Spring Field Work!" as they proceed to establish the foundation for the 1982 harvest. According to data supplied by the CSA for the Kazakh SSR, spring crops were planted on 337,500 hectares during the past week. The farms in Semipalatinskaya, Ural'skaya and Gur'yevskaya Oblasts have commenced their selective sowing of crops. Eight oblasts are presently engaged in the planting of seed. This work has been carried out on 1.2 million hectares. Grain and pulse crops (less corn) have been sown on 858,600 hectares. The machine operators in Dzhambulskaya Oblast and the plain regions of Alma-Atinskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts have completed this work and the farmers in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast are completing their sowing operations.

The farms in Chimkentskaya Oblast, where around-the-clock operation of the equipment has been organized in all areas, have commenced the mass sowing of rice: the sowing work is carried out during the day and the preparation of the arable land is performed at night. Two-stage longitudinal-cross tilling of the soil using "zigzag" harrows, ring rollers and specially designed rakes is being carried out for the very first time along a broad front. This method is very effective for combating weeds.

The workers in Chimkentskaya Oblast are also carrying out the mass sowing of cotton, having already fulfilled their plan by 48 percent -- considerably more than 1 year ago. During the past few years, strain changing was carried out, greater specialization and concentration was achieved throughout the branch and this made it possible to practically complete the all-round mechanization of cotton cultivation. For the very first time, the plantations no longer have an excess of mineral impurities. They have been leached, topped off with water and carefully leveled off. Fertilizer has been placed in the drill rows together with the seed.

The farmers in Dzhambulskaya Oblast have planted sugar beets for the very first time, with the crop being sown on 34,600 hectares -- more than the plan called for. Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts are sowing sugar beets on their last hundreds of hectares. Many farms are employing an industrial technology for cultivating the sweet roots.

The sowing of corn for grain is being carried out in five oblasts. An industrial technology is also being employed here on large tracts of land. In Chimkentskaya Oblast, corn for grain will be cultivated on 12,000 out of 30,000 hectares.

Potatoes have been planted on one fourth of the area planned for the south and on one half -- vegetables.

In Dzhambulskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts, annual grasses will be sown over and above the amount planned. Perennial grass seed has been sown on one half of the area set aside.

The virgin land machine operators have moved their units out onto the fields. Moisture retention operations have commenced in Kustanayskiy, Semiozernyy, Borovskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and other rayons in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Here, personnel sufficient for double-shift operations have been assigned to all of the tractors. The machine operators in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast are carrying out harrowing work at a high tempo. Field work has commenced in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast: the farmers in Markakol'skiy Rayon have commenced catchwork irrigation for the annual grasses and selective harrowing of autumn plowed land is being carried out in the Zaysanskaya Basin and in the Priirtysh'ye region.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

FORECAST OF APPEARANCE OF AGRICULTURAL CROP PESTS, DISEASES

Frunze SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KIRGIZII in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 23-25

/Article by N. Salpagarov, chief of Plant Protection Administration of Kirgizsel'khozkhimii and I. Smolich, head of the republic laboratory for forecasts and diagnostics: "Forecast of Appearance of Agricultural Crop Pests and Diseases"/

[Text] Grain Crops

Grain beetle. During 1979 and 1980 this pest was in a depressed state. The weather conditions during the autumn of 1981 favored its propagation. Approximately 10,460 hectares were inspected and of this number 1,641 hectares were contaminated, with the number of larvae ranging from 0.1 to 1 specimen per square meter. The beetle caused a considerable amount of harm at the Niva Kolkhoz in Panfilovskiy Rayon and at the Syntash Kolkhoz, Sovkhoz imeni Dmitrov, Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Zhivprom GKO and the Ornok Sovkhoz in Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon. An increase is expected in the number of contaminated areas in Kalininskiy, Moscow, Sokulukskiy, Kantskiy and Sovetskiy Rayons.

For a larvae density of 2-3 specimens per square meter, treatments should be carried out using the following preparations: 40 percent bazudan (2-2.5 kilograms per hectare), 20 percent metaphos (2 kilograms per hectare), 80 percent chlorophos (2 kilograms per hectare). The treatments should ideally be carried out at night.

In recent years an increase has been noted in the numbers of grain leaf beetles, greenbugs and wheat thrips. Considerable losses in winter wheat yields have occurred annually caused by powdery mildew damage to the Intensivnaya and Bezostaya varieties. Very strong development of the disease has been noted in crowded plantings. Optimum sowing norms and top dressings of potassium fertilizers serve to reduce the damage caused to winter wheat by this disease.

Sugar Beets

Flea-beetle. When sugar beets are sown late, the entire sowing area may become contaminated by flea-beetles. Complete treatments are carried out once the density of the pest exceeds 5-7 specimens per linear meter of drill row, using the following preparations: 20 percent of metaphos (0.8 kilograms per hectare); 80 percent chlorophos (1.5 kilograms per hectare), 50 percent polychloramphene (2-3 kilograms per hectare).

Common beet pest. The harm caused by this pest will be noted mainly in the lower zone of Panfilovskiy, Kalininskiy and Moscow Rayons (0.1-1 specimen per square meter) and to a lesser degree in the remaining beet growing rayons.

Stem weevil. This pest is expected to appear in all areas on industrial and non-transplanted sugar beets (from 0.3 to 5 specimens per square meter of sowing). For combating this pest, treatments are carried out using the same preparations as those used for the flea beetle.

Beet root aphid. This pest is especially harmful during dry years. It is expected that the numbers of this pest will increase this year on those areas where beets were planted following beets and on those areas where there were many weeds of the goosefoot family during the autumn of last year. If there is a high density of this pest, granulated gammaisomer GKhTsG /hexachlorocyclohexane/ is applied to the soil (30-40 kilograms per hectare.

Beet bugs. As an expansion takes place in the plantings of non-transplanted beets, this pest increases in number. A raised density of the bugs is expected in all areas during 1982 -- up to 10 specimens per square meter. For combating them the plantings of non-transplanted beets are treated using the preparations: 20 percent metaphos (1 kilogram per hectare), 80 percent chlorophos (1-1.5 kilograms per hectare, 30 percent of carbophos (1-1.5 kilograms per hectare.

Peronosporosis. An autumn inspection of non-transplanted beet plantings revealed that 3,142 hectares of 4,935 hectares were infected. In the spring, regardless of the weather conditions, peronosporosis will be found on a majority of the non-transplanted beet plantings. In the event of a damp spring, peronosporosis may be found in both non-transplanted and industrial beet plantings. In this case the treatment of the crops should commence during the first 10 days in April using cineb (3-4 kilograms per hectare) or cuprozan (2.4-3.2 kilograms per hectare.

Cercosporiosis. Extensive spread of this disease is not expected. However, in view of the fact that a large portion of the plantings is watered using spraying units, considerable contamination of the plants by this disease is possible. The treatments are carried out using cuprozan or cineb (3-4 kilograms per hectare).

Powdery mildew. Last year, intensive spread of this disease was observed in August. Considerable contamination of the plantings is also expected during 1982. Sulphur preparations are employed for combating powdery mildew.

Root rot. A further increase in the damage inflicted on plants is expected, especially on those fields where beets will be sown following beets, where the plantings are excessively dry or damp and where the dosages of nitrogen fertilizer applied to the soil have been increased.

Polyphagous Pests

Locusts. Large numbers of this pest are expected in Atbashinskiy and Ak-Talinskiy Rayons and Narynskaya Oblast and lesser numbers in Tyan'-Shan'skiy and Dzhumgal'skiy Rayons. A considerable density of locusts will occur in individual regions of the Susamyrskaya Valley and also on pastures in the Priissykkul'ye region. The treatment for this pest consists of employing metaphos (0.5-1 kilogram per hectare) against larvae of the 1st through the 3d ages.

Winter moth. In the event of a dry spring period, the first generation caterpillars may cause increased damage to sugar beets, cotton, tobacco and corn; the third generation will inflict damage upon non-transplanted beets. For combating the winter moth caterpillars, the treatment should be carried out only at night and only against the young ages: 20 percent metaphos (1 kilogram per hectare), 80 percent chlorophos (2.5 kilograms per hectare), 40 percent bazudin (2.0 kilograms per hectare). Fine results are achieved through the release of trichograms.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

BRIEFS

QUALITY SEED FOR SOWING--Kiev, 2 Feb--The farmers of Khmel'nitskaya Oblast were the first in the Ukraine to complete the preparation of grain seed. About 1.2 million quintals of high-quality sowing material has been stored in granaries. It has become a rule for most kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic to sow spring fields only with first-class seed. This is the result of a skilfull organization of seed farming. In almost 400 administrative regions it is concentrated on specialized farms which have been supplied with the necessary equipment and with trained cadres, enabling us to utilize the achievements of science and practical experience. Specialized enterprises are paying special attention to the use of seed of newly regionalized and promising varieties and hybrids. Recently the Kiyanka variety of winter wheat made its way onto an extensive area, and it now occupies tens of thousands of hectares in many oblasts. In the Ukraine a large base is being created for the processing of sowing material. Twenty interkolkhoz plants have already been built. This year it is planned to put another 55 into operation. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 1] 8228

AVIATION AIDS SOWING--Kiev, 13 Mar--The skies above the grain fields in the Ukraine are filled with the sound of airplane motors. Farms have begun massive top-dressing of wheat, barley and rye. Farmers have been concerned with the highly effective utilization of aviation. In kolkhozes and sovkhozes there are about 500 special complexes for agrochemical services. Each hour is utilized productively. This will undoubtedly increase grain yield by 2-3 quintals per hectare. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 14 Mar 82 p 1] 8228

EARLY GRAINS SOWN--Ukraine--The enterprises of Krymskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Vinnitskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Odesskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Cherkasskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts in the Ukraine have completed the sowing of early grains ahead of schedule. Only three days were needed by the enterprises in Zolotonoshskiy Rayon of Cherkasskaya Oblast to sow early grains by means of high quality work. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 1] 8228

GRAINS, GRASSES SOWN--Kiev--The farmers of the Ukraine have sown grains and grasses on a half million hectares. Following the lead of southern enterprises, today the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the central and northern regions of the republic have brought their equipment out into the fields. Mineral fertilizer is applied into the soil at the same time that the first class seed is sown. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 1] 8228

QUALITY SOWING--Kiev, 10 Apr--Sowing operations are in full swing in all of the enterprises of the Ukraine. Farmers have completed work on 4 million hectares. The most important reserve under complex weather conditions is skill and the precise organization of machine operators' labor. Thre are almost 12,000 units working in the fields. Machines and mechanisms are usually utilized during two shifts. In kolkhozes and sovkhozes units consist of 2-3 sowers and cultivators. Such trailers are hauled by powerful T-150K tractors. This type of approach has enabled not just individual rayons but entire oblasts--Zakarpatskaya, Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Krymakaya--to complete the sowing of early grains and legumes within 3-4 days. Farmers are giving a great deal of attention to the quality of their work. Almost three-fourths of the area earmarked for grains and legumes has been sown in peas and barley, the more productive varieties that will contribute a significant portion of fodder for livestock. During the current season kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have to sow over 16 million hectares of spring fields. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 1] 8228

EXPANDED SOWING AREA--Donetsk, 18 Feb--The spring fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Don basin have been fully supplied with first-class seed of early grain and legume crops. Their preparation was completed by the specialized enterprises of the Sortsemprom [High Quality Seed Industry] Association. The concentration of seed farming and its placement on an industrial base enable farmers to more quickly introduce new and promising varieties of wheat, barley, corn and peas. Quite recently the area in these crops has tripled. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 1] 8228

TOP-DRESSING WINTER CROPS--Lutsk--In the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Volynskaya Oblast the spring top-dressing of winter grains is being completed. Pilots from the agricultural aviation service have been a great help to grain farmers. Operations were particularly well organized in the enterprises of Lutskiy and Gorokhovskiy rayons. An adequate local base for servicing airplanes has facilitated the effective use of this important agricultural measure. Storehouses for mineral fertilizer were erected along interenterprise airstrips. Farmers laid up stores of fertilizer ahead of time and prepared loading equipment. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 1] 8228

HIGH QUALITY SEED--Poltava, 20 Mar--The oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are bringing seed up to the highest standard. The efforts of all farmers are now directed toward this goal. A check has shown that over 92 percent of the seed corresponds to the standards for first class ratings. The enterprises of Karlovskiy, Velikobagachanskiy, Novosanzharskiy and several other rayons are totally supplied with first class seed of regionalized spring grain and legume crops. The work to prepare seed for spring sowing is continuing in all oblast enterprises. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 Mar 82 p 1] 8228

APPLICATION OF IPATOV METHOD--Dnepropetrovsk, 7 Apr--The current spring in the southeast Ukraine is capricious. The sun appears rarely and the cloud cover is constant. There is light rainfall and during the night frosts reappear. But even under these conditions the grain farmers of the Dnepr region needed only 40-60 work hours to retain moisture on fallow and late-fall plowed fields. Now all 1,112,000 hectares have been harrowed. On 250,000 hectares the first cultivation has been completed. On 100,000 hectares early grains have been sown and the planting of sugar beets has begun. All field work is carried out according to the Ipatov method, sometimes using the double shift watch method. The farmers of Nikopol'skiy, Pokrovskiy, Tomakovskiy and Novomoskovskiy rayons have demonstrated the fastest pace and best quality of preparations of soil for sowing. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 1] 8228

BREEDERS AID HARVEST--Khar'kov, 10 Mar--The Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Growing, Breeding and Genetics imeni V. Ya. Yur'yev has completed the delivery of seed to the enterprises of the Volga region, Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Far East. Scientists, who are obligated to the collectives of 200 enterprises through contracts, are helping farmers to assimilate progressive agrotechnical methods and methods of programming harvests. This year the area in varieties and hybrids of grain crops developed by the institute's breeders will reach several million hectares in the country. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 11 Mar 82 p 1] 8228

UTILIZING TIME WISELY--L'vov, 16 Apr--The oblast's enterprises are using a complex approach to field work. Spring is somewhat late here. For this reason it is necessary to tie up loose ends, and work in the fields is continuing throughout the daylight hours. Most rayons have completed the sowing of early grains and legumes. Flax and beet farmers have joined the work. In many enterprises early potatoes have been planted. Seed is being placed into well-prepared, fertilized soil. The sowing leaders are Stryyskiy, Radekhovskiy and Mostisskiy rayons. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 1] 8228

INCREASED OUTPUT PLEDGED--Kherson, 10 Dec--The oblast's farmers have taken on greater obligations regarding the production of grain during the second year of the five-year plan. A firm foundation is being laid for carrying them out. Fields were plowed according to the best schedule. Care for winter crops is continuing. Above the fields of Golopristanskiy, Belozerskiy, Kakhovskiy and other rayons agricultural airplanes are dropping mineral fertilizer on the land. [Excerpts] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 1] 8228

FIELD WORK BEGINS--Kherson, 18 Mar--As soon as the March sun warmed the air and the spring wind blew above the fields of Golopristanskiy Rayon, the sandy soil began to mature rapidly. The farmers of Skadovskiy and other rayons in the oblast have begun field work. [Excerpts] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 1] 8228

ACCOMODATING THE WEATHER--Khersonskaya Oblast--This spring has been like no other in the southern Ukraine. March was at an end and still there was frost during the night. Fields had to be cultivated selectively and the optimal time was passing. In addition, winds blew during the day, removing valuable moisture. Under such conditions it is necessary to maneuver, to adapt to conditions on each individual field. The fields of Khersonskaya Oblast stretch from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azov. Spring has come to the entire area. In recent days the temperature has risen sharply. Farmers are hastening to prepare the soil and complete sowing better and more quickly. Double shift work has been organized in all enterprises; machine operators have pledged to complete their work in a certain number of days. Everywhere farmers are struggling for a 200 pood grain harvest. In fulfilling the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, farmers are expanding the area in soybeans and sunflowers and are taking measures to increase the yield of these crops. [Excerpts] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 1] 8228

GRAINS SOWN--The grain farmers of the Black Sea region of Khersonskaya Oblast have completed sowing early grains. The work on an area of over 40,000 hectares was completed in 2.5 days. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, Apr 82 p 3] 8228

GRAINS, LEGUMES SOWN--Ukraine farmers have completed the sowing of grain and legume crops on their fourth million hectares. In the republic there has been a significant increase in the area sown in peas and barley, the most productive of these crops. [Text] [Moscow EKONIMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 16, Apr 82 p 3] 8228

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALISTS--Zaporozh'ye, 5 Feb--Specialists from the association Sel'khozkhimiya [Agricultural Chemical Association] today completed surveying the fields in the oblast's enterprises. They determined the level of soil fertility and the need for nutritive substances in the soil according to the crop that would be planted there. On this basis farmers intend to increase the yield of winter wheat and corn for grain by 1.5 times this year on the entire area of irrigated lands comprising 200,000 hectares. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 1] 8228

CONTINUOUS FIELD LABOR--Odesskaya Oblast--The sowing of early spring crops has been completed on the fields of Odesskaya Oblast, but as before the hum of motors continues on. Farmers are preparing the fields for late crops. They are carefully cultivating plantations with soybeans, one of the most valuable feed crops. Soybeans bring a great return in the enterprises of Izmail'skiy, Kiliyskiy and Ovidiopol'skiy rayons. "Previously this crop occupied only 100 hectares in the oblast," says the first secretary of the Odesskaya Oblast party committee, N. Kirichenko. "This year 12,000 hectares have been allocated for it. In those areas where soybeans are cultivated there is an increase in the production of milk and meat, and their quality improve. Party organizations are trying to disseminate the experience of leading enterprises more widely. Experience shows that soybeans can produce large yields. But the same experience has discovered inadequacies. Let's say that this year the crop will be cultivated in practically every second enterprise. On many farms it will not occupy more than 15-20 hectares. This will not enable us to widely utilize leading practices and industrial technology." There are cases in which kolkhozes and sovkhozes refuse to sow soybeans. Of course it is simpler to cultivate sunflowers, corn or another grain crop. It is not easy to raise soybeans, but the crop provides a good return on investments, and in some leading enterprises profitability reaches 200-300 percent. It is important for party committees and agricultural organs to concern themselves with sowing all soybean fields in the best possible time. Then the labor of farmers will be repaid with a good harvest. [Excerpts] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 82 p 1] 8228

RICE SOWING--Simferopol'--New technology has come to the aid of rice farmers in the Crimea who have begun mass sowing. The oblast's enterprises are using the KFS-3.6 sower. It can perform several operations at once--cultivation, leveling, soil packing and sowing. The seed is not scattered as before, but is placed at a depth of 1.5-2 centimeters, which promises a noticeable increase in yield. Over 18,500 hectares have been allocated for rice fields in the oblast. [Text] [Moscow GUDOK in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 1] 8228

SEED CORN--Odessa, 1 May--The corn farmers of specialized enterprises in the Black Sea area supply sowing material for many republics in the country. Today they began sowing seed plantations. This spring hybrid grain will be cultivated on a significant area without the use of manual labor. The variety composition of seed plantations is being renewed. Most of the area is earmarked for Odesskiy-80 MV, a highly productive and drought-resistant hybrid used for grain and silage purposes, as well as for Pioner-3978 and Zherebkovskiy-92 and others. Their cultivation has been assigned to mechanized detachments and links. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 May 82 p 3] 8228

LARGE SOY BASE--Odessa--A large soybean base is being created in the Black Sea area. Yesterday the machine operators of enterprises in the southern zone began sowing this valuable legume crop. The farmers of the Ukraine were helped to assimilate the cultivation of the crop by their fraternal competitors in work in Bulgaria. They shared seed of highly productive varieties as well as their progressive technology for cultivating them. This year in the southern half of the republic soybeans have been allocated for 3,000 hectares more land than last year. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 May 82 p 1] 8228

MILLET SOWN--Odessa--Yesterday the farmers of the Black Sea region began sowing millet. This spring this important crop is being technologically cultivated everywhere as proposed by master field workers from the Kolkhoz imeni M. Posmitnyy of Berezovskiy Rayon. The essence of the innovation involves the proper selection of predecessor crops and an improvement of agricultural methods. Each year each hectare of plowed lands yields 40-50 quintals of grain. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 May 82 p 1] 8228

AERIAL INSPECTION OF SOWINGS--Kishinev, 14 Dec. The agricultural meteorologists of Moldavia have completed their aerial inspection of winter crop sowings. Those who participated in this helicopter expedition laid out routes which covered practically all of the fields. It was established that the winter crops are in fine condition. This year the winter crops occupy 100,000 hectares throughout the republic. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Dec 82 p 1/ 7026

SEED FOR SPRING FIELDS--Vulkanesty (Moldavian SSR), 9 Mar. The sovkhozes of the Selektsiya Scientific-Production Association have completed their seed deliveries to the republic's farms. Seed sufficient for spring sowings on an area of 300,000 hectares has been grown and processed here. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 1/ 7026

SPRING CROP SOWINGS INCREASED--Moldavian SSR. In all, the farmers of the Komratskiy Rayon Mechanization Association required only 30 hours, under conditions in which the temperature rose rapidly, to sow their spring crops on an area which exceeded by almost twofold the area sown last year. /Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 1/ 7026

RAPID SOWING OPERATIONS--Kishinev, 7 Apr 82. The republic's beet growers completed their sowing work in record time -- 5-6 working days. Outstanding work was performed by the farms in Faleshtskiy and Lazovskiy Rayons, which required only four working days. More than four fifths of the sugar beets were sown following one of the best predecessor crops -- winter wheat, the fields of which had been cultivated by layer and given a fine top dressing of organic and mineral fertilizers. An average of 260-280 kilograms of active agent, or one third more than that for the previous season, was applied to each of more than 100,000 hectares. /by N. Marfin/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 1/. 7026

SPRING FIELD WORK PREPARATIONS--Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. A busy period is commencing for the virgin land grain growers. Moreover, it would seem that this period never ended. Until very recently, fertility detachments were busy carrying out their work. They delivered 4.42 million tons of organic fertilizer to the fields in behalf of this year's harvest. This is 800,000 more tons than last season. The farms are also being supplied with mineral fertilizers. Snow retention work has been carried out twice on all of the arable land. Remaining true to their word, the initiators of a competition to prepare for the spring field work in an exemplary and high quality manner -- the oblast's farmers -- delivered all of the sowing and soil cultivation equipment to the readiness line ahead of schedule. All of the seed was raised to the first and second class of the sowing standard. During the winter approximately 11,000 tractor-machinists improved their professional ratings by undertaking courses with no interruption in their production operations. More than 18,000 machine operators will take part in the spring field work. The virgin land workers are fully prepared for the spring period of the second year. /by A. Raysh/ /Text/ /Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 1/ 7026

SOWING OPERATIONS CONTINUE--Kzyl-Orda. Sowing operations have commenced in the Syrdar'ya River Valley. The initial tens of thousands of hectares have been sown in grain crops here. The plan for planting spring wheat seed has already been fulfilled by four fifths. The sowing of wheat, barley and alfalfa has been completed at the Talap, Krasnaya Zvezda, Sunakatinskiy, Toguskenskiy, Zadar'inskiy and a number of other sovkhozes. The farms in Yanykurganskiy and Chiiliyskiy Rayons are stepping up the tempo of their field operations. The oblast's farmers are preparing to sow rice: they are carrying out the pre-sowing tilling of the soil, water supply irrigation and they are transporting organic and mineral fertilizers. /Text/ /Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 1/ 7026

SOVKHOZ RICE PLAN REVEALED--Taldy-Kurgan, 8 May. Tractor operators B. Stulin, B. Fofanov and Yu. Ryasov at the Sovkhoz imeni Gazeta Pravda are working from dawn to sunset out on the future rice check plots. In the Karatal Valley -- along the northern border for rice growing -- it is not easy to obtain good harvests of the silver grain. This year, strong winds began blowing as the sowing periods approached. It became necessary to work at lower speeds and at times with the headlights turned on. But these difficulties did not prevent the mechanized team of B. Bibolanov from fulfilling one and a half to two norms daily. Last year the detachment headed by S. Kogay obtained 51.3 quintals of rice from each of 1,050 hectares, with the farm as a whole averaging 47 quintals. This year the sovkhoz's rice growers must obtain no less than 50 quintals of grain. /by V. Krinitskiy/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 May 82 p 1/ 7026

MOISTURE RETENTION MEASURES--Kustanay, 3 May. The virgin land workers know the value of moisture. At the present time, special importance is being attached to retaining it in view of the fact that the moisture content in the one meter layer of soil is less than the norm. Harrowing operations have commenced out on the fields throughout the oblast without a moment's time being wasted. In order to lower the degree of evaporation, special attention is being given to leveling off the surface of the soil. Thus the harrows are being followed immediately by ring rollers. The harrowing work is being carried out by 1,850 teams. /by [illegible]. Puzyrev/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 May 82 p 1/ 7026

CSO: 1824/325

LITHUANIAN CONFERENCE ON LIVESTOCK FEED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 21 May 82 pp 1,2

/Article: "The Feed Base -- the Foundation for Intensification of Animal Husbandry"/

/Text/ In Raudondvaris, at the Lithuanian Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, a republic conference-seminar was held on the problems of feed production.

Invitations to attend the conference were extended to the first secretaries of rayon party committees, the chairmen of rayon executive committees, the chiefs of agricultural administrations, chief agronomists, zootechnicians and engineer-mechanics, the leaders of subunits of the State Committee for Production-Technical Services for Agriculture and to scientists.

The following individuals participated in the work of the conference: Comrades P. Grishkyavichus, A. Barkauskas, R. Songaylo, N. Dybenko, V. Astrauskas, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the USSR B. Runov and other leading party, soviet, professional trade union and economic workers in the republic.

A report was delivered by the deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, Yu. Bernatavichyus.

Speeches were delivered on the vital problems of feed production by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania V. Astrauskas, the director of the Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture A. Prapuolyanis, a department head at the Institute of Farming L. Kadzhyulis, a department head at the Institute of Animal Husbandry V. Tarvidas and by the chief of the Kapsukskiy Rayon Agricultural Administration E. Misyunas.

Those who participated in the conference acquainted themselves with the new equipment for procuring hay and producing feed, with the enterprise for the production of granulated feed built at an experimental farm of the institute and with the principles for organizing grazing.

An appeal was addressed to the republic's agricultural workers, to the party, professional trade union and komsomol organizations and to all workers, calling upon them to increase feed production in every possible way.

To Achieve the Planned Goal in a Decisive Manner.

Among the most important tasks of the current five-year plan, a special role will be played by the development of the agroindustrial complex. The principal goal -- further intensification of agricultural production, with agricultural specialization and concentration based upon inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, an increase in the production of all agricultural products and the sale of such products to the state. A very important role is assigned to animal husbandry. The further development of this most important branch for the republic's national economy, in conformity with the tasks planned for the current five-year plan, will be dependent primarily upon an abundance of feed being available and upon the quality of that feed. Thus, from the very beginning of the feed production season, everything must be done to ensure that this year witnesses a decisive turning point in the cultivation and accumulation of all types of full-value feed, since the low indicators experienced in recent years in the productivity of the livestock have been the result precisely of the feed shortage and the low quality of the feed.

A great deal has been accomplished in the interest of achieving the planned goal. Owing to the tense work performed by the party, soviet and agricultural organs and all of the farmers, the sowing of grain and other crops was carried out at a rapid tempo on well prepared soils. The winter crops are growing very well and the green fields appear very healthy. Special importance is being attached at the present time to tending the crops in the proper manner, protecting them and to undertaking measures to ensure that during the season there will be no less than 14 quintals of feed units of succulent and coarse feed per conventional head of large-horned cattle and in the case of all types of feed -- no less than 20 quintals.

Everything will depend upon how the farmers harvest their green fields and grain and other crops and how and which feeds will be produced. And good opportunities are available for their production. On the whole, however, there is still a shortage of productive haying equipment. There will be more of this equipment on the farms this season. At the present time, there is an urgent requirement in all areas for completing repairs on the hay-harvesting equipment, preparing feed storehouses and barns and installing forced ventilation. Meanwhile, by the beginning of May, on farms throughout the republic, only approximately four fifths of the self-propelled mower-mincers, 70 percent of the silage combines had been prepared for operations, with repairs still remaining to be carried out on a portion of the grass meal production units, briquetting units and haylage tower equipment. In particular, the farms in Shilal'skiy, Mazheykskiy and Raseynskiy Rayons are lagging behind considerably.

Among the coarse feeds, great importance is attached to hay. No less than 2 tons, together with chop, must be laid away for each cow. Roughly this amount was procured last year on farms in Varenskiy, Kapsukskiy, Pasval'skiy and Kaunasskiy Rayons. Meanwhile, considerably less feed of this type was laid away for the republic on the average, since sufficient concern had not been manifested in the preparations for its production. This is not the first year that old mistakes have been repeated in the use of haylage towers. Many of these towers remain unfilled each year. Last year, not one haylage tower on farms in Akmyanskiy, Anikshchyayskiy, Radvilishkskiy, Tauragskiy, Vil'nyusskiy and some other rayons was filled. The leaders and specialists in these rayons are obligated to undertake the measures required for ensuring that these capabilities are utilized and that the feed procurement technology is strictly observed. Quite often the tower mechanisms perform poorly. As a result, the forms lodge just complaints against the State Committee for Production-Technical Support for Agriculture and with the Plunge Trust for the Production and Installation of Haylage Towers.

For the mowing of grasses to proceed in an efficient manner, all of the work must be planned without delay. Now is the time for the plan-schedules to be composed on each farm. They must indicate specifically where the equipment will be operated, the personnel involved and the areas from which the particular feed will be obtained. In addition, permanent specialized brigades should be created on each farm for the feed procurement period and these brigades should be staffed by experienced machine operators and have the required technical and transport equipment at their disposal.

The haymaking operations must be organized on an all-round basis, with use being made of the brigade method. Ideally, the equipment should be concentrated more for the carrying out of one operation. If there is a shortage at one farm of equipment for an entire complex of machines used in the production of haylage or other types of feed, the equipment should be used in cooperation with the equipment of other farms.

Do Not Delay With the Commencement of the Haymaking Period

A most important concern at the present time is that of organizing the commencement of the haymaking period in a fine manner and tolerating no delays. The harmful practice of "allowing the grass to grow longer," which has taken root in a number of farms, must be eliminated decisively. As a result of such procrastination, valuable time is lost and great and irreparable harm is inflicted. Timely harvesting work and applications of top dressings to the fields create the conditions required for obtaining good aftergrowth. When the work is organized in this manner, cereal grasses tend to predominate in the grass stands. Even with good nitrogen fertilization they are not sufficiently nutritious until the completion of heading. Thus, in the near future, the grasses must be rapidly cut down on areas of cock's foot, Kentucky bluegrass, meadow fescue, and awnless brome grass.

This year, considerably more clover must be allowed to remain for seed purposes. Since alsike clover and late red clover are grown for seed only from first-cut grass, in order to avoid possible failures roughly one third of the early red clover should also be left for seed purposes from the first cutting. And a good seed yield from aftergrowth can be expected only following an early cutting of the first grass. Thus early red clover must be cut down at the end of its budding and no later than 10 June and in the northern part of the republic -- prior to 5 June. No allowance should be made for such haying periods, even in those instances where for one reason or another the cereal grasses remain uncut: a farm will sustain less losses, having allowed these grasses to become overgrown rather than lose a considerable portion or even the entire harvest of seed clover.

In the opinion of the scientists, the harvesting of the first-cut grass should ideally be completed with the harvesting of the hybrid alfalfa areas. Alfalfa shoots up rather early and thus many believe that it should be cut down early. But this should not be done until the first alfalfa blossoms have appeared. Actually, the nutrient content in alfalfa almost doubles during the 10-day period between budding and blossoming. However, no longer delay should be tolerated, since the plants become coarse very rapidly. The last alfalfa cutting should take place in late August or even somewhat later.

The difficulties in harvesting first-cut grasses are overcome most easily by those farms which commence the work early and continue it without operation and combine the use of various feed procurement technologies. When the weather deteriorates the farmers vacillate in their actions and ponder over the most important action to be taken: either to wait for clear weather and then procure the required feed or to go ahead and carry out any actions whatsoever. Experience has shown that some grass feeds can be replaced by others successfully, provided the latter were procured using the appropriate technology and with the more important nutrients and vitamins being retained. On the other hand, non-graded silage, haylage and hay contain only one half of the required feed units and digestible proteins and thus they can harm the health of the animals. Thus, during the haying period the grass should not have to wait for suitable days or other conditions but, to the contrary, the technology must be adapted in a flexible manner to the development of a grass stand and especially to the weather conditions. During dry weather, good hay should ideally be procured, since only 3-4 good days are required for its sun-drying out and for it to be turned over 3-4 times. For haylage, only one and a half or one fine day is required, provided the grass is turned over at least twice. With a deterioration in the weather, the work of procuring more damp haylage should be continued, with use being made of preservatives. If in some areas sufficient preservatives are not available, it is recommended during poor weather to ensile the overgrown cereal grasses which contain only small amounts of dry substances. In any case, the farms are obligated to make preparations for harvesting their grass using a minimum of two technologies. When the weather is average, haylage can be produced, with hay being obtained from the drier cereal grasses and when the weather deteriorates -- silage should be made from the sun-dried grass. The production of grass meal, granules, briquettes and chop is least of all dependent upon the weather conditions and thus this production can be carried out continuously, so long as there is sufficient not-overgrown grass. In short, all attention and all effort should be concentrated on ensuring that the grasses are harvested in the manner recommended by science, during the best phases of their development. Importance is attached to ensuring that this production line is continuous in nature. The experience of leading farms indicates that when the work is carried out in this manner it is possible to procure adequate amounts of good quality feed. Everyone must organize this work in this manner.

Silage constitutes a considerable portion of the succulent feed balance. Its production, similar to last year, should be organized from the very beginning of the grass mowing period in three stages. For the production of early silage, it is especially important to take advantage of the inclement weather and to ensile the surplus grasses of cultivated meadows and pastures. During the second stage, use should ideally be made for silage purposes of annual grasses and the aftergrowth of perennial grasses -- during the third stage -- corn, the aftergrowth of grasses and straw, and also the leaves of sugar beets, root crops, vegetables, potato haulm and other waste products of field crop husbandry.

Last year the republic's farms commenced the production of mixed silage. This year, opportunities are available for procuring more of this feed. Towards this end, the farms have increased their areas to be used for potatoes, carrots and fodder root crops. Rich experience has been accumulated in this regard by the farms in Kapsukskiy Rayon; using such silage, these farms have realized a considerable savings in concentrated feed for feeding to pigs. Every attempt must be made to ensure that the tasks for the production of mixed silage are fulfilled this year by all rayons and all farms.

Good Quality -- An Important Feed Reserve

During the winter, coarse and succulent feed constitute approximately two thirds of the ration. Thus they influence to a considerable degree milk and beef production. Each year the indicators not only for productivity but also for cattle reproduction are higher on those farms which produce high quality hay, haylage, silage and grass meal. However, insufficient attention has been given to quality in recent years. During the conference it was emphasized that all measures must be undertaken this year aimed at improving quality. This is a sound requirement. Coarse and succulent feed of low quality contain roughly 20 percent fewer feed units. In other words, the same quantity of high quality feed can increase the production of animal husbandry products by roughly 20 percent.

When silage is prepared well, it is suitable for large-horned cattle of all groups. On the other hand, when it is of low quality -- such feed should be given as little as possible or not at all to pregnant cows, heifers and calves.

A frequently encountered problem is that of the silage fodder becoming contaminated by dirt. This is caused by the fact that not even common straw is scattered around the trench, straw which could remove the dirt from the wheels of the transport vehicles. At times, the silage and haylage trenches themselves are not thoroughly cleaned. However, even in a well prepared trench the silage will be of low quality if it is not properly tamped down. The quality of the silage is dependent upon the moisture content of the bulk. Thus, when necessary, crushed straw and chaff should be added to the corn and haulm of root crops and the bulk thereafter sun-dried. Chemical preservatives are being employed more extensively on the farms with each passing year. They improve the quality of the silage considerably, especially that prepared from crops which by means of the natural method lend themselves very poorly to ensiling. This includes perennial and annual leguminous grasses, their mixtures and also early ripening cereal grasses.

Haylage is of great value. Its production requires the use first of all of leguminous grasses and their mixtures. Good haylage makes it possible to reduce the amount of concentrates and root crops. Thus the production task for silage must be carried out with strict observance of all of the requirements for quality. The meal prepared from high quality grass is not inferior to concentrates in terms of nutritional value. However its production is quite expensive. Thus it is recommended that only the most valuable grasses be processed by machines.

During the past few years, more and more use has been made of straw for feeding to large-horned cattle. It is most suitable for feed, during the harvest period it can be gathered up quickly from the fields and neatly placed under sheds or in shocks and, when necessary, it can be dried out by means of forced ventilation. However, when the straw is damp or grown with an undersowing of perennial grasses and lends itself poorly to drying out, the specialists recommend that it be ensiled. Silage straw should ideally be used for the preparation of damp mixtures. These mixtures can be used for the intensive fattening of large-horned cattle, for the purpose of obtaining daily weight increases of 800-900 grams. As an additive, straw ideally should be utilized extensively in the ensiling of corn, aftergrowth and the haulm of root crops. Straw is of special value when it is used together with nutritional additives in the preparation of granules and briquettes.

A Daily Increase in Milk Yields

The wintering period for the cattle has come to a close. Many areas have failed to maintain last year's cattle productivity. During the first 4 months of this year the production of milk on the public farms declined by 2 percent and the sale of livestock and poultry -- by 5 percent. With the commencement of the pasture period, every attempt must be made to ensure its efficient use in the interest of raising the productivity of the livestock and increasing the production and procurements of animal husbandry products. First of all, during the next few days the average milk yields being obtained from the cows must be raised in a manner such that the overall production of milk in all areas will not only reach last year's level but in fact surpass it.

Serious attention must be given to this matter on each farm -- out on the pastures the cattle should be divided into groups by corrals. Concern must be evidenced for the timely watering of the cows, providing them with mineral feeds and, when necessary, providing them with additional feedings. At the same time, considerably more attention should be given to tending the pastures, since conditions here are very much in a state of disorder. Following grazing, the green tracts should be mowed immediately and the remaining grass harvested. Thereafter, a top dressing of mineral fertilizer should be applied to the pastures.

During the conference, emphasis was placed upon the need for increasing the number of cows. This is a matter of particular concern for the farms in Vilkavishchkskiy, Mazheykskiy, Moletskiy and Utenskiy Rayons, which by the beginning of May of this year had decreased their herds compared to last year. At the beginning of the pasture period, each farm must maintain as many cows as are planned for the end of the year. Serious concern must also be evidenced for the proper tending of heifers.

With the commencement of the pasture period, opportunities become available for intensifying the production of meat and raising the weight increases for cattle undergoing fattening and also their delivery weights. The time is also at hand for displaying concern for pig farming -- during the coming months, importance will be attached to obtaining an adequate number of young pigs for satisfying the requirements of both the farms and the population. In those areas where there is a shortage of concentrates for the pigs, they should be fed green feeds in a skilful manner, especially those rich in proteins.

One very important task is that of organizing the feed production line in a skilful manner and with a sense of responsibility. At the same time, no delays can be tolerated in the preparation of the equipment to be used for harvesting the grain and other crops. During the next few days, the farms must complete their deliveries to the exchange points of those units of combines and other machines requiring repair work and they must display timely concern for the availability of spare parts. These problems must not be overlooked by those organizations responsible for providing support for agriculture.

The volume of work to be carried out in the rural areas is increasing. All working hands -- of both the farmers and their assistance -- are presently worth their weight in gold. The party, soviet, professional trade union and komsomol workers must create good working and living conditions for the grain growers and the heads of farms and they must find encouraging words to pass on to each worker. In the campaign to harvest the grain of the second year of the five-year plan and to carry out all of the tasks assigned to the grain growers by the 26th CPSU Congress, skilled assistance must be provided by the scientists. The press, television and radio journalists are obligated to constantly publicize leading experience and the socialist competition.

During the seminar-conference, the firm conviction was expressed that united efforts will produce good results and that the agricultural workers of Soviet Lithuania will successfully fulfill their socialist obligations and celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new labor victories.

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During the conference, the republic's machine operators were awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU for their efficient use of equipment during the All-Union Socialist Competition of 1981. The award was delivered to them by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the USSR, B. Runov.

7026
CSO: 1824/346

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

FEED PRODUCTION DEFICIENCY IN KIRGHIZ SSR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 May 82 p 1

/Article: "Procure More Feed"/

/Text/ Our republic is justly proud of its animal husbandry operations. More and more dairy and fattening complexes are appearing as the productivity of the livestock increases. A maximum expansion in the production of forage grain, hay, haylage, silage and root crops will serve to guarantee further intensification of the branch.

In recent years the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved appreciable advances in the procurements of all types of feed and yet the feed deficit has nonetheless continued. In his speech delivered during recent festivities in Tashkent, the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev directed the attention of the aktiv of the Uzbek SSR to the great reserves that are available for increasing the productivity of forage crops. And indeed the farms in this republic are already obtaining 122 quintals of hay and 388 quintals of corn fodder from each hectare. Our hay cropping power is only 60 quintals or one half the figure for Unbekistan and the cropping power for silage corn -- 223 quintals or one and a half times less than that for Uzbekistan.

During the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, which was held in April, emphasis was placed upon the fact that in the absence of improvements in the cropping power of forage crops it will be impossible to increase the productivity of animal husbandry. This is why such importance is being attached to the efficient utilization of each irrigated hectare and to obtaining maximum yields. The socialist obligations undertaken in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR contain the following requirement: to procure 1.98 million tons of feed units for the forthcoming wintering period. This requires the laying in of 3.81 million tons of coarse feed, 2.42 million tons of silage and 245,000 tons of root crops. In addition, the return from each hectare occupied by corn, perennial grasses, pulse crops and root crops must be raised and a progressive technology must be employed in all areas for the cultivation of these crops.

Feed production is being converted over to an industrial basis on an increasing scale. On a majority of farms it has been established as an independent branch. The cultivation of forage crops and the procurement of hay, haylage and silage are being carried out by special brigades. As a rule, these brigades are headed by the deputy director of a sovkhoz or the deputy chairman of a kolkhoz. The feed procurement specialists have at their disposal all of the equipment required for employing all-round mechanization in cultivating and harvesting the crops and placing fodder in haylage and silage trenches.

The specialized brigades of fodder procurement specialists have accumulated experience in obtaining rich harvests of forage crops and in supplying the livestock with good quality hay, nutritious haylage and fragrant silage. Since the creation of such a brigade at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Alamedinskiy Rayon (headed by the deputy chairman of the kolkhoz V. Sadovskiy), the farms have not experienced a shortage of diverse and protein-rich feed. The productivity of the public herd has been raised noticeably. From year to year the farm is over-fulfilling its plans for producing and selling animal husbandry products to the state. This year the kolkhoz's feed procurement specialists resolved to multiply their accomplishments. By means of improved farming practices, they expect to raise the cropping power of their grain crops on irrigated lands to 60 quintals, including corn for grain -- to [illegible]2 and soybeans -- 24. Here the plans call for no less than 90 quintals of feed units to be obtained from each hectare. "This will serve" wrote the kolkhoz members in their obligation, "as a guarantee for fine work to be performed on the animal husbandry farms. We promise to sell 1,010 tons of meat to the state and 110 tons above the plan. In the process, we will raise the average delivery weight for each head of large-horned cattle to 400 kilograms. We will obtain 4,000 kilograms of milk from each of 2,020 head of forage cows, or 387 more kilograms than planned. No less than 90 percent of this valuable product will be sent to the plant as being of 1st class quality."

The agricultural workers are backing up their obligations with practical work. Despite the fact that the spring season was considerably late in making an appearance at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Chu and Talass river valleys, the majority of the forage crops were sown during the best periods and with the agrotechnical requirements being observed fully. For example, the feed procurement specialists at the Trud Kolkhoz in Kantskiy Rayon planted alfalfa and corn following the best predecessor crop arrangements and they are now watering and applying a top dressing to their crops. However, many farms have still not fulfilled their plans for sowing perennial cover grasses. The feed procurement specialists in Narynskaya Oblast and in Panfilovskiy and Alamedinskiy Rayons are especially late in sowing these grasses. This year the plans called for the sowing of annual grasses in many zones. The most favorable period for carrying out this work is coming to a close and still less than one third of the area set aside is occupied and the figure is even less in the mountainous regions of Oshskaya Oblast. The planting of such crops as corn for grain and silage, food roots and fodder melon crops has still not been completed. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are under an obligation to carry out the entire volume of field work and to create good prerequisites for ensuring that the livestock are provided with an adequate supply of forage grain, hay, haylage, silage and root crops.

Special importance is being attached to tending the forage crop sowings in a timely manner. Special attention must also be devoted to overcoming the drought and low water conditions, carrying out watering operations in a timely manner and to observing the irrigation regime. The party, soviet and agricultural organs must organize the work in a manner such that on each farm the water is used prudently in behalf of the crops, watering is carried out day and night and the participants in the competition are informed on a daily basis on the work being carried out by their partners. At the same time, assistance should be furnished to the farms in raising the effectiveness of intraorganizational accounting and in developing recommendations for intensifying the moral and material incentive measures aimed at achieving a maximum return from each hectare employed for feed purposes. Technological charts should ideally be prepared for the cultivation and harvesting of the crops, including the schedules for cultivations, applying top dressings, watering the crops, cutting down the perennial grasses and harvesting the corn.

Alfalfa is quite properly considered to be the main forage crop. Improvements in the agricultural practices employed in cultivating it and an optimum plant density serve to ensure that a greater amount of full-value feed will be obtained. Of equal importance is the need for ensuring irrigation prior to the next cutting and following its removal and also for reducing the length of the hay mowing period.

In the valley regions in the southern part of the republic, the time is at hand for harvesting the alfalfa, sainfoin and other crops. The haying period is a very tense one for the feed procurement brigades and for all rural residents. Within a very brief interval of time, they must not only cut down the grasses but also carry out stacking work, fill haylage trenches and prepare grass meal, while observing the requirements of a progressive technology and in this manner ensure that high quality feed is obtained. Meanwhile, a number of farms in Suzakskiy, Bazar-Kurganskiy and Leninskiy Rayons have still not completed their repair work on mowing machines, pick-up balers and other machines. Nor have all preparations for the haying period been completed by the workers in Panfilovskiy and Kalininskiy Rayons.

The procurement of feed is a national endeavor. City-dwellers, students and senior class pupils participate in the work of creating the feed supplies. Special impostance is being attached to mechanizing to the maximum possible degree the work being performed by the rural and city residents and ensuring that all machines are employed in a highly productive manner. The party, professional trade union and komsomol organizations must organize a work competition for those participating in the haying campaign, summarize the results of this competition on a regular basis, award challenge pennants to the leaders and raise flags of labor glory in their honor. At the same time, good production and cultural-domestic conditions must be created for those people participating in the feed procurement work.

An increase in the production and procurement of feed requires the mobilization of all of the material and labor resources which the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have at their disposal. A situation must be achieved wherein each individual works at his post to his maximum capability and recognizes his responsibility for the fate of the forage crop harvest and for the fulfillment of his socialist obligations. A reliable supply of diverse and highly nutritious feed must be created for each farm and this will serve to ensure an improvement in the productivity of the livestock.

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PREPARATIONS IN RSFSR FOR SUMMER LIVESTOCK MAINTENANCE

Moscow SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO ROSSII in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 36-38

[Article by Yu. Gorbunov, chief of the Main Administration for Milk Production and General Problems of Animal Husbandry of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Preparing for Summer Maintenance of Livestock"]

[Text] The wintering of livestock is coming to an end. The preservation of the herds, increased production and procurements of animal husbandry products and the fulfillment of the plans for the second year of the five-year plan depend on how it is completed.

This year's wintering proceeded under difficult conditions in a number of oblasts of the Russian Federation. Last summer's unfavorable weather made it impossible to prepare enough feeds. Therefore it is now very important to organize things in such a way that each kilogram of feed is distributed only in prepared form. To do this it is necessary to take advantage of all available methods of increasing the nutritive value of the feeds and rations--crushing, steaming, chemical treatment of straw, and preparing full-ration mixed feeds and granules. It is necessary to make up for the shortage of protein in the rations of ruminants by extensively utilizing synthetic nitrogen substances and to enrich the feeds with mineral substances and vitamins.

Effective and economical distribution of the feeds is possible only with continuous, highly productive operation of the feed shops and feed kitchens.

The experience of farms in Vladimirskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Komstromskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tomskaya, and Amurskaya Oblasts in the Buryatskaya ASSR shows that despite the difficulties, the utilization of additional reserves such as conifer needles and branches and, the main thing, the organization of feed preparation help to conduct the wintering of the dairy herd successfully.

Various variants of processing straw--crushing, steaming, hydrolysis, the addition of yeast, chopping--are fairly well known, and they are available to practically each farm if it has a feed shop.

As a rule, moist feed mixtures include wastes from the milling and food industry and their use is a fairly effective device for efficient utilization of feed resources.

On the Zavety Il'icha Kolkhoz in Domodedovskiy Rayon in Moscow Oblast, for example, in a feed shop that was created by skilled kolkhoz workers, for more than 10 years now they have annually been producing 25,000 tons of semi-moist and liquid feed mixtures. Crushed straw is loaded into three S-12 feed mixers. To reach ton they add 200-300 kilograms of crushed grain wastes, 30 kilograms of cooking salt, 150 kilograms of molasses, 30 kilograms of monocalcium phosphate and 300 doses of polysalts of trace elements. The mixture contains 3,000 liters of water. All this is cooked for 45-60 minutes.

In order to prepare liquid feeds they place into a boiler 250 kilograms of grain wastes, 300 of feed potatoes and 300 doses of mixtures of trace elements, they add 3,000 liters of water, and they boil it for 40 minutes. In order to increase the nutritive content and improve the taste qualities they add 100 kilograms of grass meal.

The mixtures that are prepared in the feed shop are distributed with mobile distributors to cows in an amount of 10 kilograms per head and replacement calves--5-6 kilograms per head. There is also a strict sequence for distribution. The hot liquid feed mixture is poured into the feeders in the morning over the feed that was not eaten the night before. This makes it possible to considerably improve the edibility, which is especially important during the winter period when the cattle are fed in grazing and feed yards. Well thought out technology helps to annually obtain 5,000 kilograms of milk per cow and an average daily weight gain of calves of about 600 grams with a minimal expenditure of concentrated feeds (20-25 percent of the overall nutritive value of the ration).

To handle feed resources efficiently and economically means not only to give them to the animals in prepared form, but also--and this is very important--to distribute the existing forage correctly among the various groups of animals and throughout the various months of wintering. This is precisely what is done on the Razdol'ye Sovkhoz in Leningrad Oblast and the Rossiya Sovkhoz in Chelyabinskaya Oblast where the average daily milk yield from the cows has exceeded 11-15 kilograms.

The winter and spring period is a time of mass birthing. Therefore animal husbandry workers are faced with large tasks for expanding the reproduction of the herd, increasing the survival rate and improving the raising of the young animals. It is necessary to utilize the productive females especially intensively, to develop effective measures for avoiding barrenness of animals, to increase the output of young and to reduce the occurrence of disease in them. Now is the time to be concerned about obtaining as many young as possible and preserving and raising them better.

In the RSFSR as a whole during the fourth quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year the farms obtained 8.8 million calves--125,000 more than during the same period of the last wintering. Considerably more young animals than previously were born during the first months of wintering on the farms of Vladimirskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Penzenskaya, Kurganskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts, and the Dagestanskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are receiving 95 and more calves from 100 cows in the Tatarskaya, Karel'skaya and Bashkirskaya ASSR's, and Permskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts.

Managers and specialists of the breeding, zootechnical and veterinary services should disseminate more extensively the experience of the leading farms in reproducing the herd.

Strict observance of the rules for keeping and caring for them in the spring decides essentially everything. Any deviation from the agenda and conditions for maintaining the animals leads to reduced productivity, and it is not easy to make up for this. Much here depends on the animal husbandry workers, on their attitude toward their work and their discipline. Experience shows that even when there are not enough feeds, a friendly collective that lives as a unified whole will honorably fulfill the plans and commitments.

The solidarity of the collective, the initiative of each of its members and their enthusiasm should be the subject of major concern on the part of trade union organizations. There is noteworthy experience in conducting socialist competition for large milk yields during the winter period on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moscow Oblast, where prizes are awarded to the milkmaid for high milk yields and maximum addition to them. Animal husbandry worker days which are held each week also contribute to increasing the production and sales of products. This form of organizational and political work has long been popular among workers of farms around Moscow.

The spring months are the most difficult in animal husbandry: the wintering is coming to the end, the feeds are running out and it becomes more and more complicated to maintain the productivity and the good health of the animals. This is precisely why one must be especially careful in preparing feeds and increasing the return from the feed shops and kitchens so that the animals will be nourished according to the established ration. This is possible on any farm.

Summer is a time in which every animal husbandry worker places special hopes. But they are justified only in places where they carefully prepare for pasturing the cattle.

When they say "summer milk" they have in mind large yields. It is precisely pasturing the dairy herd that makes it possible for animal husbandry workers to cover more fully all reserves of dairy animal husbandry. In order for the favorable conditions of the summer not to be wasted, even today each kolkhoz and sovkhoz should develop a specific and detailed plan for pasturing the cattle. And undoubtedly the main thing here is to provide the animals with green feeds.

Green feeds come from meadows and pastures. They require prompt care. The pastures should be top-dressed with nitrogen fertilizers which accelerate the growth of the grass. In turn, rapid growth makes it possible to begin pasturing earlier.

Enclosed pasturing produces good results. To organize this, before they are put to pasture the farms must be staffed with the more conscientious sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers, and cattle herdsmen should be appointed. The herds of cattle should be formed in such a way that each contains more than 200 head. During the pasture period it is necessary to strictly observe the agenda, and the conditions for milking, watering and feeding the cattle.

The changeover from stable to pasture is done gradually. During the course of approximately two weeks each day the pasture time is increased from 2-3 hours to 14-16 hours.

Since young grass does not have enough dry substance, the animals must be given additional coarse feeds, silage and haylage at night and before grazing. It is also worthwhile to think about how to provide water for the animals: from natural bodies of water or should it be brought in? One cannot forget about mineral feeds since during the summer the need for cooking salt, for example, increases. Each cow requires an average of up to 50 grams of it per day.

Because of the fact that on many farms the pastures do not fully supply the animals with green feeds, it is necessary to increase their production with seeded crops of the grain conveyor. In order to do this the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are planting more sudan grass, sorgham, spring and winter rape and corn this year. The areas planted in repeat crops and after harvest crops are being expanded.

Increasing the productivity of seed crops that are used in the green conveyor is another feed reserve. Early spring top-dressing of the winter plants for green fodder and improved hayfields and pastures with nitrogen fertilizers have already been completed.

The cultivation of feed crops on irrigated land should become a subject of special concern: with correct arrangement of things it is possible to harvest 50-60 quintals of feed units from each hectare. In addition to this it is necessary to utilize more extensively the possibilities of irrigated and nonirrigated land, whose areas has now reached more than 600,000 hectares. This is exceptionally important for regions with extensive plowing of agricultural land and green feeds are raised mainly on unplowed land.

It is necessary to locate the feed crop rotations near the farms and the summer grazing camps of the cattle so as to feed the animals continuously and on time throughout the entire pasture.

It is becoming increasingly important to utilize the green mass of planted grasses efficiently during the summer. Practice suggests that the greatest return is obtained when the mode green mass is used and distributed from feeders. It has been calculated that with grazing on seeded grasses the losses of feed reach 30 percent and more. In order to provide the livestock with green feeds regularly it is necessary to have a mechanized team which engages in mowing and transporting the mass to the place where the cattle are grazing.

Animal husbandry workers who add crushed straw (no less than 2 kilograms per head), silage and other feeds to the green mass are acting correctly. It is especially useful to do this during the first two weeks when the animals are being transferred from winter feeds to summer ones.

The standard feeding of livestock, following the example of farms of Kanevskiy Rayon in Krasnodarskiy Kray, where there are no pastures at all is becoming more and more widespread. The animals' rations include hay, silage, haylage, grass meal granules and concentrates all year round. The 3-year experiment of the Pobeda Kolkhoz in this rayon shows the great advantages of this system of feeding. The milk yield for the herd increased by 895 kilograms. They obtained 98 calves per 100 cows.

Preparation for summer pasturing requires prompt repair of the existing camps, the construction of mobile artificial insemination points, and the installation of equipment for cooling and temporarily storing milk. The experience of those farms which keep almost all of the livestock in well arranged summer camps is worthy of attention.

One should also take fuller advantage of summer conditions for the development of hog raising and obtaining additional young. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes which obtain a maximum quantity of young precisely in summer camps are acting correctly. In order to do this, of course, it is also necessary to have prompt preparation--construction and repair of buildings and sheds for sows. There is no doubt that summer camps must fully meet sanitary requirements.

Taking into account the fact that in the summer the labor of animal husbandry workers becomes especially hard, it is necessary to considerably improve production conditions for farm workers. Regardless of how occupied the managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are with immediate business affairs, it is necessary to establish a firm policy: every 10 days to sum up the results of socialist competition on the farms, to check on the fulfillment of assignments, and to create conditions for their successful fulfillment.

This year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Russia will have to considerably increase the production and sales to the state of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products. In order to fulfill the established assignments and the socialist commitments that were made for 1982, each farm must successfully complete the wintering of the livestock and take maximum advantage of the possibilities of the forthcoming summer pasture.

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LIVESTOCK

MEAT RESOURCES FROM RSFSR PRIVATE PLOTS

Moscow SVINOVODSTVO in Russian No 5, May 82 pp 35

[Article by A. Aladinskaya: "With the Aid of Private Plots"]

[Text] Private subsidiary enterprises will play an important role in increasing the meat resources of the country--this thought was reflected not only in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress but in other documents from the party and state as well. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are to expand the sale of young livestock and domestic animals to the population so that the production of supplementary meat products would take place directly in subsidiary private enterprises of rural dwellers. Now we can summarize some of the results of the work done in this direction.

In the enterprises of RSFSR Svinprom [Hog-raising industry] the plan goal for the sale of young hogs in 1981 was basically fulfilled and overfulfilled. The leaders are Severo-Zapadnyy, Tsentral'nyy and Severo-Kavkazskiy rayons of the RSFSR, where the plan was fulfilled by 112, 112 and 129 percent respectively. Thus, for example, the enterprises of Bryanskaya Oblast sold the population 156,400 piglets as compared with the planned 115,000 (136 percent of the plan). The residents of Kurskaya Oblast acquired 215,600 head, or 43 percent more than planned. The workers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodarskiy Kray purchased 839,300 piglets in enterprises. The sales plan was overfulfilled by 133 percent in the kray. The situation is good in Rostovskaya Oblast--here last year subsidiary enterprises acquired 579,100 piglets, or 40,600 more than in 1980. The sales plan was overfulfilled by 21 percent. The residents of villages in Bashkirskaya ASSR acquired 122,100 piglets, in Permskaya Oblast--128,700, in Altayskiy Kray--208,100 and in Omskaya Oblast--133,100. The goals for selling piglets to the population has been fulfilled here by 116, 112, 116 and 126 percent respectively. Good results were also achieved by enterprises in Stavropol'skiy Kray, Sverdlovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Tyumenskaya, Smolenskaya, Leningrad and other oblasts. It should be noted that here the proportion of young animals sold comprises an average of 14 to 25 percent.

We must also name the oblasts that did not fulfill 1981 quotas for the sale of young animals to the population. These include Pskovskaya--95 percent, Ivanovskaya--84 percent, Tambovskaya--32 percent, Kuybyshevskaya--94 percent and Tatar ASSR--92 percent. In these oblasts there should be a reexamination of the branch from the point of view of adjusting quotas to realistic possibilities of enterprises and of activating work to reproduce piglets earmarked for sale to the population.

Another way in which private subsidiary enterprises help the public sector to increase meat resources in the country is by raising animals that have been given to individuals by contract by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises.

A typical contract between the enterprise and the citizen enumerates the rights and obligations of both parties. It includes the time of transfer and age of animal at transfer for fattening, its average live weight as well as other data. The enterprise is obligated to help the citizen in veterinary and zootechnical consultations, to improve the productivity of agricultural lands that are allocated to the citizen for the production of feed and hay. It must help to build and equip the required shelter for animals. In addition, the rural worker who raises an animal is given a credit advance by Gosbank for the acquisition of inventory, materials and small machines.

In turn, the citizen is obliged to raise a certain number of animals for transfer to the enterprise, to maintain them according to zootechnical and veterinary requirements, to pay for services rendered by the enterprise and for building materials according to their plan cost. If the citizen is at fault when an animal dies he must reimburse the enterprise for the live weight of the animal.

In actual fact the enterprise that is receiving a fattened animal purchases the increased weight gain according to state procurement prices. It can sell the citizen up to 20 percent of the weight gain if he so desires.

In 1981 the enterprises of RSFSR Svinoprom transferred 116,700 hogs to citizens for fattening. The average weight of one animal was 17 kilograms. Almost 70 percent of the total number has been returned to the enterprise with an average weight of 106 kilograms per animal.

Intensive work is being done to transfer hogs to the population for fattening in Rostovskaya, Orlovskaya, Voronezhskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts and Stavropol'skiy Kray. In 1981 they transferred 32,430, 9,196, 7,932, 7,774 and 7,955 animals for fattening respectively to the best subsidiary private enterprises. The rural residents of Bryanskaya, Gor'kovskaya and Amurskaya oblasts are successfully concluding contracts to fatten animals. Such experience deserves fixed attention and a study of its effectiveness.

The help of subsidiary enterprises to the public sector in increasing meat resources will be a weighty contribution in realizing the foodstuffs program indicated by our party and state. Enterprises must learn to skilfully utilize this help.

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UKRAINIANS EXAMINE GEESE RAISING

Value Underrated, Development Promoted

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 21 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by H. Radchenko]

[Text] Geese are an important branch of poultry raising and it is not surprising that special attention is given to it. The number of geese raised on the republic's farms has recently increased more than three times compared to 1976. It is convenient to raise them because they adapt well to various feeding living conditions, consuming basically green, juicy and coarse feed and only a small amount of concentrated feed. Geese may be fed with beets, feed cabbage, silage, wheat chaff, peas, millet or oat chaff, grass meal, etc.

The Ukrainian national cuisine was always noted for dishes with goose meat. There is roast goose with apples, simmered and chilled drumsticks, smoked goose, and goose liver. Goose fat is very valuable and easily assimilated, it has medicinal qualities and is successfully utilized in the pharmaceutical industry. There are also goose feathers and down.

Conditions are favorable for raising this fowl in the republic. Yet, in some rayons and oblasts the matter is not appreciated and goals for raising geese are not met. On farms of Ivano-Frankovsk area they are not raised at all, in the Volyn' area there are only 1,400, in Ternopol area 1,100 geese. There are too few geese in Zhitomirskaya, Nikolaevskaya, Lvovskaya, Rovenskaya, Sumskaya and Chernigovskaya Oblasts. But experience shows how effective this branch can be. At the goose farm of kolkhoz "Leninskyy Shlyakh", Vinnitskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast this year 168,000 eggs were obtained, 46 per laying goose; 95 percent of the eggs were used for raising goslings. The farm obtained 49,700 rubles of additional income. Kolkhoz im. Lenin, Dzhankoyskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast has also been successful with this branch. To produce a quintal of goose meat 4.6 quintals of feed units are expended.

There is quite a large grey goose farm at the Kakhovskiy interfarm enterprise for fowl raising in Khersonskaya Oblast. Last year 213,000 eggs were obtained there and 56,000 goslings were sold to the rayon population.

A wide network of goose breeding farms exists in kolkhozes of Dnepropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, Odesskaya and Cherkasskaya Oblasts yielding a considerable number of goslings for kolkhozes and especially the population.

All these are positive facts. But the population is sold only very few goslings - 3.2 million birds or less than one per household. In a number of rayons the rural population cannot obtain young birds since local incubator-fowl enterprises do not raise them. For example, in the Nikolaevskaya area goslings are available only in Pervomayskiy Rayon and in an insufficient quantity at that. The situation is not much better in Chernigovskaya Oblast where goslings are sold only in four rayons, and in Rovenskaya Oblast in two.

Recently the Ukr SSR Ministry of Agriculture approved measures for the activation of further development of goose raising. These measures anticipate the organization of new and expansion of current pedigree breeding farms. Inexpensive and simplified aviaries will be constructed and numbers of geese and goslings will be increased in order to better satisfy the needs of kolkhoz farms, interfarm enterprises and also subsidiary enterprises. It is desirable to have a breeding farm in each rayon.

Certain interkolkhoz incubating-fowl enterprises in Vinnitskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Kievskaya Oblasts arranged for raising goslings from eggs provided by the population. It is a troublesome arrangement but very convenient for all. However, this experience has not been expanded.

It should also be stressed that compared to other types of fowl geese are most suitable for subsidiary farming conditions. Those who raise them are well aware of this. Goslings taken in in May or June weigh about 5 kg in August-September utilizing only a minimal amount of concentrated feed.

Some highly productive varieties of geese are raised in the Ukraine: the large grey variety, Italian, "Obroshynskiy-grey", Rhine, "Romenskiy" and also local varieties. Yet scientific research organizations should aid more actively in the improvement of pedigree work undertaken by collectives raising geese. Back in March 1976 a decision was made to build breeding farms on the research farms of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the western rayons of the Ukr SSR; still, to date nothing has been done.

There are few pedigree breeding farms and few geese at the main poultry industry farms of the Ukr SSR Sovkhoz Ministry. By the end of the five-year plan they expect to sell to kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm pedigree farms 400,000 incubator eggs, or only about 35-40 percent of their needs.

This situation is unacceptable. Its development and improvement is one way to provide the population with valuable and nutritious food products which was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. The branch offers a wide field of activity for agricultural organizations and poultry specialists. Old traditions of raising geese in our republic under present-day conditions should be expanded; this branch should be transformed into an important source of high quality poultry meat.

Follow-up Response

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 18 Feb 82 p 2

[Follow-up response by the Executive Committee, Nikolaevskaya Oblast Peoples Soviet Council and Chernigov Poultry Production Association]

[Text] Under the title "Tasty Meat and Soft Down: in section "SIL'S'KI VISTI" Correspondence (No 267 for 1981) an article was published stating that on farms of certain oblasts, particularly Chernigovskaya and Nikolaevskaya, insufficient attention is given to one of the most important poultry branches - raising geese.

The newspaper article was discussed at a meeting of Nikolaevskaya Oblast Poultry Association where a number of suggestions were given to remedy the situation. Quite a few improvements are planned for this year. Geese farms will be set up in Arbuzinskiy and Berezneguvatskiy, Veselynivskiy and other rayons provided with goslings raised by incubation from pedigree eggs.

In addition, incubation units will benefit by the experience of Kievskaya, Sumskaya and other oblasts in raising geese from eggs furnished by the population. The oblast interfarm poultry association will be responsible for the control in further branch development.

The article was also discussed at the Chernigov Poultry Production Association. Measures are being taken to increase the number of geese. In Novosivskiy Rayon, for example, an additional poultry yard for 2,000 geese was established. At the end of the year there should be 7,500 geese in the oblast compared to the 6,300 planned.

Immediately after the article was published the Chernigovskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration issued an order to increase geese and gosling production and sale in the present five-year plan. By 1985 the number of geese in the oblast should reach 12,000.

The above measures were reported to the editorial office by the deputy chairman of Nikolaevskaya Oblast Executive Committee I. Pukha and by the general manager of the Chernigov Poultry Production Association P. Zbanats'kyy.

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ESTONIAN SPRING FIELD PREPARATIONS, LIVESTOCK OVERVIEW

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Time Does Not Wait"]

[Text] All the thoughts of the farmer are now concentrated on spring work. The preparations for it have been basically completed. They are sorting potatoes and spreading fertilizers. The preplanting cultivation of the soil has already been started and the first seeds have been placed in the soil.

In past years a large part of the work was done, as a rule, at optimal times. But this year it is necessary to find reserves for doing it better--after all there is a larger volume of spring work than there was last year. In the autumn they did not manage to do all of the plowing and because of the excessive dampness of the fields the plowing of the fallow was not as good as usual. The grass covers suffered and the deep snow and unfrozen soil impeded bringing organic fertilizers onto the fields during the winter. As of 1 April 400,000 tons of manure had been brought in, or 8 percent less than last year.

Conducting spring field work successfully depends largely on the condition of the technical equipment. The tractors and other machines necessary for planting are basically in order. As of 1 April 96 percent of the tractors and seeders, 95 percent of the plows and cultivators, and 93 percent of the potato planters were ready to go out into the field.

The amount of conditioned feeds of spring grain and pulse crops that is available is 112 percent of the planned amount. So in spite of the need to replant fairly large areas because the winter crops died, there are enough seeds for this. The areas planted in rape and other feed crops that are rich in protein are being considerably increased.

Whether or not the spring work is conducted well and at optimal times depends primarily on the machine operators. Far from all farms have enough permanent machine operating personnel. Therefore it is necessary for people from other occupations with drivers licenses to take over the operation of the tractors. There is no doubt that help is needed from supervising enterprises and organizations. In the spring one lays the basis for the harvest which will be the culmination of the entire year. So let the task of successfully conducting field work be our common concern!

The results of the work of animal husbandry workers are not very gratifying. The degree of fulfillment of assignments for producing and selling the state animal husbandry products during the first quarter shows that, despite their self-sacrificing labor, they did not manage to maintain last year's level. The assignments were not fulfilled.

The shortage and the poor quality of the feeds are the main reasons for the fact that as of 1 April the production of milk on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had decreased by 17 percent as compared to last year. The state assignment for the sale of milk during the quarter was fulfilled by only 88 percent.

The quarterly plan for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state was overfulfilled by 6 percent, but, taking into account the meager supplies of feed, it was arranged in such a way that only 16 percent of the annual assignment was to be fulfilled in the first 3 months of the year. Most of the sales of livestock and poultry are to come in the second half of the year. So this success provides no basis for complacency, the more so since 32 percent of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not fulfill even the reduced assignments of the first quarter. During the first 3 months they sold 11 percent less livestock and poultry than they did last year, which was directly felt on the counters of our stores.

The selling rate and the average daily weight gain of the livestock decreased significantly this year. The average selling rate of large-horned cattle, for example, decreased by 51 kilograms, and of hogs--by 16 kilograms. The large-horned cattle that came into the meat combines from the farms of Raplaskiy were 100 kilograms lighter than they were last year and the hogs were 28 kilograms lighter. While in Paydeskiy Rayon last year the average selling rate of hogs was 102 kilograms, this year it was only 76.

What are the prospects for meat production in the next few months? While in January-March the sales of undersized hogs was brought about by a shortage of feeds, now, thanks to assistance from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the feed situation has improved somewhat and not a single farm has the right to release unfattened hogs. But one does not fatten a hog in a couple of days and this means that in April-May their sales to the state will not increase significantly.

As of 1 April the number of head of poultry and large-horned cattle on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes was somewhat greater than a year ago, but the number of hogs was less. So one of the chief tasks of the wintering of livestock which is coming to an end--maintaining the number of head of large horned cattle and hogs--can be considered fulfilled. In order to significantly increase pork production in subsequent years it is necessary in forthcoming months to pay more attention to selecting young sows and mating them. Each farm must plan to obtain the quantity of piglets necessary to ensure fulfillment of the 1983 assignments for meat production. In a number of rayons more sows were mated in March of this year than in March of last year. But the farms of Khar'yuskiy, Raplaskiy, Tartuskiy, Vyruskiy and several other rayons did not devote enough attention to this. It is good that during the first 3 months of the year more than 12,000 (or 46 percent) more piglets were sold to the population than were sold a year

Table. Meat Procurements and Average Daily Weight Gain of Livestock Fattening During January-March, 1982

Rayons	Procured livestock and poultry on all categories of farms in % of		Average daily weight gain of livestock on fattening on kolkhozes and sovkhozes - grams	
	Plan for first quarter	Corresponding period of 1981	large horned cattle	hogs
Pylvaskiy	170	89	526	406
Khiyumaaskiy	125	122	392	430
Raplaskiy	117	115	329	349
Khaapsaluskiy	114	81	377	326
Vyruskiy	114	106	507	361
Khar'uskiy	113	91	288	343
Yygevaskiy	108	92	324	350
Vil'yandiskiy	105	99.5	479	428
Tartuskiy	105	87	457	321
Rakvereskiy	104	77	354	366
Paydeskiy	99.0	91	193	324
Pyarnuskiy	97	81	333	424
Kingiseppskiy	91	86	520	346
Valgaskiy	89	86	338	302
Kokhtla-Yarveskiy	76	74	487	333

Table. Milk Procurements and Productivity of Cows During January-March, 1982

Rayons	Milk procured on all categories of farms in % of		Average daily milk yield from one cow on kolkhozes and sovkhozes (kg)	± kg compared to corresponding period of 1981
	Plan for first quarter	Corresponding period of 1981		
Rakvereskiy	114	79	744	-129
Vyruskiy	98	78	664	-136
Pyarnuskiy	95	85	721	- 73
Khar'yuskiy	95	72	647	-167
Pylvaskiy	92	96	706	- 19
Tartuskiy	92	78	632	-116
Vil'yandiskiy	87	77	702	-174
Kingiseppskiy	86	84	658	- 74
Valgaskiy	84	82	607	- 94
Yygevaskiy	82	79	708	-114
Paydeskiy	77	73	724	-194
Kokhtla-Yarveskiy	76	76	634	-126
Khaapsaluskiy	76	74	547	-115
Khiyumaaskiy	73	72	568	-175
Raplaskiy	68	64	578	-215

ago. This month this work should become even more active, especially in Kingiseppskiy, Yygevaskiy, Raplaskiy and Paydeskiy Rayons.

As of 1 April the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic had received 130 kilograms less milk than in the first quarter of 1981. The milk yield decreased in all rayons, but the decrease was greatest in Raplaskiy Rayon--215 kilograms, and in March alone it decreased 68 kilograms. The least decline in milk yields was found on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Pylvaskiy Rayon--19 kilograms.

Animal husbandry workers of Rakvereskiy Rayon hold first place in terms of the indicator of the level of milk yields. They obtained 744 kilograms of milk from each cow (129 kilograms less than a year ago). They are ahead of the Paydeskiy animal husbandry workers by 20 kilograms.

Because of the shortage of high-quality feeds the majority of farms has not managed to avoid a decline in milk production. At the same time almost all the rayons have kolkhozes and sovkhozes where good organization and skillful utilization of feeds have made it possible to avoid this. Among them are the Orissaare Kolkhoz in Kingiseppskiy Rayon, the Aravete Kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon, the Layuze Kolkhoz in Yygevaskiy Rayon, the Vara Sovkhoz in Tartuskiy Rayon and so forth. On the last one the average milk yield per cow increased during the past 3 months as compared to the first quarter of last year by 90 kilograms. The first quarter's assignment for the sale of milk to the state was fulfilled only by Rakvereskiy Rayon.

The pasturing period will soon begin. The high-quality feeds that have been saved until spring, primarily hay, should produce additional milk yields. The dairy herd should receive primarily wastes from the sorting of seed potatoes. In the next few weeks it will be necessary to determine the policy for summer grazing. It is precisely summer feeding that has been especially unsatisfactory for us in recent years. The forthcoming summer should provide for a serious increase in milk since the areas planted in feed crops have been increased almost everywhere.

The shortage in the production of animal husbandry products that existed during the first 3 months can be made up for during the remaining 9 months.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

NEED TO IMPROVE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE INDICATED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 May 82 p 2

/Talk between L. Ya. Florent'yev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, and P. I. Glazkov, kolkhoz chairman, recorded by L. L'vov: "The Manager Must Decide"/

> /Text/ This letter received by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, like many others, is business-like and frank. Pyetr Ignat'yevich Glazkov, chairman of an Ural kolkhoz, wrote with concern that the growth of the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Uvel'skiy Rayon, Chelyabinskaya Oblast, which he managed for 18 years, was arrested. Last year, for the first time in several five-year plans, it did not derive a profit. In general, how can this happen, he asks, if the basic planning indicators are fulfilled? This means, he concludes, that not everything is in order with planning and its substantiation is shaky. Comrade Glazkov raises a simple, but, at the same time, complex question: In the situation that has been created how will the kolkhoz develop tomorrow?
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> The editorial board acquainted L. A. Florent'yev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, with this letter and asked him to meet P. I. Glazkov, the kolkhoz chairman. Such a meeting was held. We are reproducing the talk between the chairman and the minister.

Minister: The questions you raised in your letter are of great national economic importance. The development of the food program is now being completed and many of the problems of concern to you will be resolved. However, as you realize, the tasks of an accelerated advance of agriculture should be accomplished both at the top and, mainly, at the bottom--on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

You write correctly: In agriculture results depend to a decisive degree on subjective factors. If they are properly examined, I would place the rise in the level of management in the forefront. How many farms do you have in the rayon?

Chairman: Fourteen. There are eight kolkhozes and six sovkhozes. Some of them form part of various specialized systems and are not subordinate to rayon agricultural bodies.

In my opinion, agriculture in our rayon is difficult to manage. This is one of the reasons that prompted me to write to the newspaper. I have been a member of the bureau of the rayon party committee for about 10 years and I visualize well the general picture in the rayon. See what happens. Specialized farms try to stop grain and milk production. There are six kolkhozes to which rayon plans for grain and milk procurement are assigned. These plans keep growing. It turns out that kolkhozes are overloaded with plans for these types of products, while specialized farms fulfill all assignments, although their indicators are not high--I have in mind both productivity and milk yields. Meat production is also lower than on kolkhozes.

Minister: Of course, it is difficult for me to judge how correctly the plans for the procurement of agricultural products have been assigned to the rayon farms, but two questions are quite obvious: First, production specialization and interfarm cooperation are very important and objective processes. Undoubtedly, they will continue to develop. Life has convincingly confirmed that specialization and cooperation are reliable levers of advance of the rural economy and of increase in production efficiency. The second: When carrying out these processes, we must avoid extremes and premature actions. We are convinced and persistently pursue the following line: Every farm that has land, regardless of its direction and specialization, must engage in the production of grain, feed, milk and meat.

Chairman: Incidentally, let us talk about land. As is well known, land is the main wealth in rural areas. One day we, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers, gathered and came to an agreement: All problems must be solved in terms of land. After all, the amount of grain, feed, meat and milk that one will have depends on how one works with and manages land. We also came to the following understanding: We will measure everything in terms of 100 hectares of agricultural land, of course, with due regard for the cadaster--the quality of land. We decided to help in our way those whose economy was still weak. For example, the Kolkhoz imeni 22 Parts"yezda is in a difficult situation. We temporarily undertook part of its plan for the sale of milk. Two other kolkhozes did the same thing. In all, we took 400 tons of milk away from it. Later we were told: You undertook an increased plan, let it stay so. As a result, material incentives for livestock breeders were lowered.

Minister: The fact that you decided to help a lagging farm and undertook part of the milk procurement is good. The patronage of advanced farms over lagging ones takes place in many rayons. With regard to incentives for livestock breeders under these conditions, you do not fully exercise your rights.

The point is that in accordance with party and government decisions the incentive system has been restructured and improved fundamentally recently. It has been made dependent on an increase in production. Kolkhoz members and the farm as a whole receive certain increments for grain, milk and meat if their production and sale increase as compared with the preceding 5 years. This principle can also form the basis for the award of bonuses to animal husbandry workers.

Chairman: Good, we will take advantage of this. However, I believe that there should be more clarity in these matters. For example, let us take the different additional payments to livestock breeders. How many there are! For this, for that, here a ruble, here 50 kopecks. If everything is added up, it will amount to the same as the basic wages. The question arises: Why to do this so? There are direct wages. Perhaps it is better to increase them by 15 to 20 percent? When these gradations exist--for an increase in the milk yield of first heifers, for weight gain and for the fat content of milk--two or three additional people are needed to analyze, examine, calculate and control. I am also disturbed by the general problem of incentives. I understand that the measures that have already been adopted are aimed at providing maximum assistance to lagging farms. We wholly support such measures. But what about those that do not belong to lagging farms, such as our kolkhoz, but cannot call themselves advanced farms either. It seems that today incentives have been taken away from us...

Minister: I completely disagree with you. First, your farm, like other average and advanced farms, by no means has exhausted the possibilities for the growth of the production of agricultural products and reduction in production costs. Second, it should be kept in mind that the state, introducing the new procedure of incentives for kolkhozes and sovkhozes for an increase in production as compared to the level attained during the past five-year plan, included the amounts of increments previously received for an above-plan sale of products in the basic price. On the whole, the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes gained greatly from this.

The second problem upon which you touch in your letter concerns kolkhoz and sovkhoz rights when the structure of sown areas is determined and various technological problems are solved. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and economic incentives clearly determines what is assigned to the farm from the top and what is planned and carried out on the kolkhoz itself. "Kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves must have the decisive word as to what to plant on a hectare and when to begin certain operations," stressed Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee last November.

Chairman: When the 11th Five-Year Plan was being developed, we calculated to what extent the kolkhoz can increase milk and meat production and what should be done for this. We suggested that the structure of sown areas be changed and as of 1982 the fodder wedge be increased by 350 hectares, because at one time it was greatly reduced. We wanted to restore the balance. Our suggestion was approved. However, when 1982 arrived, we were told that we could change the structure in favor of fodder crops only in terms of 100 hectares.

Minister: Of course, it is difficult for me to judge how many fodder crops your kolkhoz should sow. I can say only one thing: The areas sown with grain and other agricultural crops should guarantee the fulfillment of the obligations to the state. This is an immutable law and the first commandment.

Furthermore, I would like you to listen to our advice. Feed production can be increased not only and not so much through an expansion of sown areas as through an increase in the yield of fodder crops and improvement in natural fodder land. For example, what harvests of silage corn do you get?

Chairman: A total of 170 to 180 quintals of green mass per hectare. Of course, this is not much. But here it is a matter of the varieties of delivered seeds. In our zone the Dneprovskiy variety produces a good harvest. It makes it possible to increase the production of silage fodder and to obtain cobs, but there are not many such seeds.

Minister: This is correct. Our ministry and scientific research institutes have something to work on here. At the same time, however, I must tell you that, judging by the level of the yield of grain crops on the kolkhoz, you fail to gather up to 100 quintals of green corn mass per hectare of sown area. You have a farming system and crop rotations have been worked out. You should be guided by them.

Chairman: We are guided by them, but all the figures are assigned to us from the top: Sow so much wheat, so much grain, so much oats and so much barley, have so many cows and heifers and so forth...

Minister: What does it mean "from the top"?

Chairman: It is clear what this means: The plan came to us from the rayon and to the rayon from the oblast...

Minister: And to the oblast from the ministry? In the last few years we have not given plans...

Chairman: But this is how it turns out: We are told in the rayon administration of agriculture: We received an assignment, we distributed it, please fulfill it. Yet every kolkhoz has its characteristics. For example, we have to place 100 hectares of buckwheat. I will not sow it 30 km away from the apiary and bring bees there. We sow it not far away. Fodder crops are closer to the farm so that there may be fewer transport operations.

Minister: Corn is not to blame here. To be sure, you must better utilize your possibilities.

Chairman: I did not say that we utilized all the possibilities. We must better work with land and with people. I am very concerned with the following fact. During the last two five-year plans our kolkhoz overfulfilled the assignments for the basic indicator and increased production considerably. In gross output the program of the 10th Five-Year Plan was exceeded by 22 percent, but, essentially, profitability did not rise.

Minister: How did wages increase?

Chairman: By 14 percent, but labor productivity greatly outstrips the wage increase.

Minister: How to increase production profitability? There are many ways here. You know them.

Of course, there are factors leading to an increase in production costs that do not depend on the farm. You discuss them in your letter. It is a question of the need to seriously improve the relations of farms with organizations servicing agricultural production. Their work is still poorly connected with end results. In the final analysis it often happens that partners end the year with a profit, but many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with a loss. I, of course, do not at all want to attribute the losses of kolkhozes and sovkhozes only to the imperfection of their relations with their partners, but there is a question here.

Chairman: Perhaps my grumbling disposition is due to my age, but I would like to add to this. When interfarm kolkhoz construction organizations were being established, we were promised: Only say where and what to build, or show us a picture, and we will do everything on a turnkey basis. But today the representatives of these organizations grasp the kolkhoz chairman by the hand and demand, not ask, but demand: Sign the record of percentage of building and assembly work on the addition to the cow house and then you will receive the beam you need to repair the ceiling.

Or let us take the interfarm forestry farm. It was also established with good intentions and the following consideration: Kolkhozes have no time to deal with timber, they have enough concerns with arable land, let a special organization manage it. Fine, let it be so. But how did everything turn out? Our forestry farm, to which we transferred all kolkhoz forests, charges the kolkhoz 125 rubles per cubic meter of floor boards, more than the state forestry farm. I tell the director of the interfarm forestry farm: Why are you robbing us? We will either take you to court or... But he answers: This price list came from our main administration.

Minister: I believe that you--I have in mind rayon kolkhozes--do not exercise your rights. The rayon kolkhoz council can correct the price and return part of the profits to farms. You have established interfarm organizations, so you manage them.

Chairman: I am not at all in favor of liquidating these services. No. But their work must be fundamentally improved and its cost must be lowered. For example, the rayon rural power administration must solve major problems connected with the expansion of power capacities on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, not deal with dome lights or bulbs, or try to find out where and for what money could be taken from the kolkhoz. I have the following view of the Agricultural Equipment Association. It built many enterprises, essentially, plants for the repair of heavy machines. If I had the authority, I would transfer such plants to the enterprises that manufacture these machines; for example, the K-700 tractor, to the Leningrad plant, the T-4 tractor, to the Altay plant, the MTZ tractor, to the Belorussian plant and the Sibiryak combine, to the Krasnoyarsk plant. Let them handle their own machines--supply spare parts and control their operation.

This would make it possible to avoid unnecessary expenditures. Now the repair of the Niva combine costs us a great deal--1,300 rubles. We bring it from the Troitsk Agricultural Equipment Association. Sometimes we haul it and then we put it together for half a month. Thus it takes 3 years to have it ready for operation and then it is only fit to be written off.

Minister: There is something to think about here. But you propose a fundamental reconstruction. Are we ready for it? Is it substantiated? Is it not better to combine the efforts of all partners in the interest of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of the end results of management?

I would like to stress another thing. The problems of increase in profitability, efficiency and thrift are the concerns of every kolkhoz member and worker. There must be no indifference to the big allocations and materials that farms now have at their disposal. The manager and the entire collective must be able to count money. The role of bookkeepers and economists must be enhanced. It is time for all farms to have good accounting. Then it will be difficult for anyone to enrich himself at the kolkhoz expense.

Chairman: This is correct, especially for modern conditions. Previously, there was little money on the kolkhoz, but now kolkhoz members are materially well off. There are hundreds of thousands of rubles in the public till and on some farms, millions. Sometimes people say: "Big deal, 20 or 100 rubles spent improperly is a trifle." Once at a board meeting we talked about this and found out that we ourselves overlooked many things. Whom do we blame for an overexpenditure of funds and for production costs? The brigade leader and the specialist. However, everyone should be made responsible for saving. We introduced contracts and cost accounting in links. Now ordinary workers together with us, bookkeepers, think about where and on what to save a public kopeck.

Minister: You said it very correctly that only through the efforts of the collective is it possible to uncover and activate all profitability potentials. We must not forget this even for a minute. With regard to the introduction of the contract method of wages depending on the end results of work of brigades and links, this is an exceptionally effective method and it should be more actively used on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Chairman: I would like to finish by saying that the mood of the collective of our kolkhoz and of other farms in the rayon is healthy and militant. The farm welcomed the second spring of the present five-year plan fully armed.

Minister: This, of course, makes me happy. We discussed with you, Pyetr Ignat'yevich, very important problems. I would like to say frankly that your letter and the talk with you leave me with an impression of serious concern for the affairs on the kolkhoz and in the rayon and for a further more powerful advance of agricultural production and the social development of rural areas.

With regard to us, workers of the Ministry of Agriculture, we will do everything that depends on us to improve the methods of management, to develop the creative initiative of collective farms, to support it in every possible way and to give more help to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

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PROCUREMENT FROM SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES

Pricing Agricultural Production

Moscow ZAKUPKI SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNYKH PRODUKTOV in Russian No 5, May 82 p 40

[Article: "The Procedure for Selling Products Produced in Subsidiary Enterprises"]

[Text] In its resolution of 2 February 1982 the USSR Ministry of Procurement reported that existing procurement prices will apply to the sale of beef, pork, mutton, poultry, of goat, rabbit and horse meat as well as of milk from subsidiary agricultural enterprises (including hog fattening points) of ORS's [Separate supply company] and URS's [Administration of worker's supply] as well as of enterprises that are directly subordinate to industrial transportation enterprises and to building-installation organizations. The food is to be used for public nutrition in cafeterias and public feeding points within these enterprises and organizations.

Potatoes and vegetables are allocated by the aforementioned subsidiary enterprises for public nutrition according to the established retail prices for these products minus trade discounts. If retail prices minus trade discounts are lower than the corresponding procurement prices then existing procurement prices for the aforementioned agricultural products are utilized.

The difference between procurement and retail prices minus trade discounts is compensated for by the profits of these enterprises and organizations. The corresponding sums to compensate for the difference between procurement and retail prices for the aforementioned products are foreseen in financial plans.

At the same time it is pointed out that the letter of the USSR State Price Committee of 18 June 1980, Number 9-12/148, establishes that existing retail prices are to be applied when selling the agricultural products (including from livestock raising) of subsidiary enterprises directly to the workers and employees of the enterprise or organization through the trade network of the ORS, URS and stores and when selling these agricultural products to the workers and employees of the enterprise or organization in the absence of the ORS or URS.

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Development in Smolenskaya Oblast

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by N. Laptev, Smolenskaya Oblast: "Raised in the Subsidiary Enterprise"]

[Text] Several years ago a new shop appeared in the Pervomayskiy Glass Plant--an agrarian shop. Now when the conversation turns to the results of the enterprise's work usually there is talk not only of the crystal and glass articles that are produced. Figures for the production of meat, milk and vegetables are mentioned too. "Last year the subsidiary enterprise successfully supplied foodstuffs for the plant cafeteria, the hospital and the nursery school," says the director of the enterprise, N. Shugarov. "On the average per worker the agro-shop yielded 58 kilograms of meat and 245 kilograms of milk as well as many potatoes and vegetables."

The workers of the agro-shop plan to increase production output by 15 percent. Now their main concern is the future harvest. An additional 50 hectares of land are being put into operation. Everything is ready for sowing--technology, seed. Machine operators M. Bursov, A. Slepenkov and L. Belyasnikov are completing the delivery of fertilizers into the fields.

In the Smolensk area over 100 enterprises have created their own subsidiary enterprises. For example, in Yartsev subsidiary enterprises have achieved success in the cotton-paper combine and in the city combine of public nutrition. The capacities of agro-shops are increasing considerably and new shops are being organized within the building administration of the trust Zapenergostroy [Western Administration for the Construction and Installation of Thermal Electric Power Plants] and the foundry plant now under construction. Facilities for livestock, hothouses and storage areas for vegetables--all of these are being included with a view to introducing industrial technology.

About 20,000 hectares have been allocated for subsidiary enterprises in the oblast. Unfortunately, land is not being utilized efficiently everywhere. As experience has shown, much depends upon the initiative and efficiency of directors and public organizations. In some Smolensk enterprises as for example the Plant imeni Kalinin, the Promstroymaterial [Industrial building materials] combine and the aviation plant, subsidiary agricultural enterprises are being given a great deal of attention. Concern is shown for improving the fertility of the soil. Roads are being laid and farms are being built. Let's say that a flax combine is allocated 50 hectares of farm land. It is immediately cleared and sown with feed crops and potatoes.

There are examples of another type too, however. The associations Anaiitpribor [Analytic equipment association], Smolenergo [Smolensk energy association] and several others are not rushing to utilize the land that has been allocated to them. At the trade equipment plant, in the communications administration and at the knitwear factory questions regarding the financing and allocation of material resources for subsidiary enterprises have remained unsolved for a long period of time.

Some enterprises are creating agro-shops cooperatively with neighbors. The electrical lamp plant, for example, has entered a partnership with four organizations. Land has been given to the plant and planning work has been completed, but things are still not moving.

"We and our partners have not yet allocated the money for the needs of the subsidiary enterprise," explains the plant's assistant director, I. Titov.

A great deal also depends on the local soviet and agricultural organs. The agro-shops of plants and factories frequently need their help. Sometimes it is not easy to find the necessary equipment, technology, fertilizer, seed. There are difficulties in acquiring calves.

Oblast organizations are not avoiding these questions. At the end of last year the work of the subsidiary enterprises was evaluated at a meeting of the bureau of the party oblast committee. Serious shortcomings were enumerated and measures to eliminate them were indicated.

This year the agro-shops of industrial enterprises in the oblast are to produce 4,000 tons of meat and over 3,000 tons of milk. This is a good supplement to the production of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Everything must be done to ensure that these goals are reached.

Tatar ASSR Coordinating Problems

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 28 May 82 p 2

[Article by G. Ibatullin, director of the Ozernyy Sovkhoz, candidate of agricultural sciences, Tatar ASSR: "The Agrarian Shop is Growing Stronger"]

[Excerpts] More and more frequently the vans that supply us with food here at the motor building production association are traveling not to urban refrigerated warehouses but to our subsidiary enterprise--the Ozernyy Sovkhoz. From there come beef and pork for the tables of Kazan' motor builders and soon we will be able to diversify the menu in the cafeteria with dairy products, fresh and canned vegetables, fish and poultry meat. A great deal has been done to achieve this goal.

In the collective there was great enthusiasm for strengthening the agrarian shop. Ozernyy Sovkhoz is located 9 kilometers from Kazan' and has about 1,000 hectares of land, including over 500 hectares of plowland. All of this predetermines a promising future for its development. At the request of the association the institute Tatkolkhozproyekt [Tatar kolkhoz planning institute] developed a plan for building a settlement for 1,200 residents, a production complex for 800 head of large-horned cattle and 6,000 hogs, a poultry factory for 250,000 broilers annually, a hothouse, a machine and tractor fleet, for a mechanized grain flow line with a storage area. The building of the planned structures is in full swing. A considerable part of the settlement is ready and a complex for the fattening of large-horned cattle has been put into operation.

In the sovkhoz workers are radically improving pastures and increasing the fertility of the plowland. This has enabled them to supply their own feed for the developing enterprise. Wherever feed exists meat will also exist. We became convinced of this long ago. Even before the building of capital production structures was completed farmers began fattening large-horned cattle and hogs, which enabled them to deliver 3,000 quintals of meat to the factory kitchen during the first year of operations. Now the sovkhoz has organized the reproduction of large-horned cattle. Piglets are still being purchased, but now with the construction start of the first section of the highly mechanized hog complex it will be possible to solve this problem.

It should be noted that hogs are fed the food wastes from the factory kitchen primarily as well as the leftovers that are collected in the settlements of the association. The latter covers two-thirds of our feed requirements. An attempt is made to fatten livestock to a good weight. At slaughter each head of large-horned cattle weighs no fewer than 450 kilograms; hogs--110 kilograms. It is planned to contribute no fewer than 2,700 tons of beef and pork to the system of public nutrition, and the cost of production will be lower. A decisive role in this will be played by the transition of the branch to an industrial base, by an improvement in field feed production and by an improvement in the collection, delivery and processing of food wastes.

The sovkhoz is also developing the fish industry. Twenty thousand young carp have been released into the pond. A 3-hectare vegetable hothouse is being built, and the first section will be put into operation this year. It is also planned to raise industrial potatoes. These and other goals can now be realized by the collective which has been gaining strength for the last 5 years.

The association's collective has been helping the sovkhoz considerably. The enterprise's administration considers the Ozernyy one of the basic production subdivisions and is encouraging in every way possible its development, the rapid construction of planned structures. The motor builders are helping to procure feed and to conduct sowing and harvesting operations. Obviously there are mutual interests here--a contribution to the development of the sovkhoz is translated into additions to the lunch table of association workers.

Unfortunately, the association's trade union committee could exercise a little more initiative in helping the subsidiary enterprise. In a speech at the 17th USSR Congress of Trade Unions Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, "Without the attention of trade unions neither the subsidiary enterprises of enterprises nor those of private individuals can exist. Trade unions are being called upon to seek specific ways to develop initiative and activeness in all organizations and workers who are involved in foodstuffs production."

The role of subsidiary enterprises in industrial enterprises is growing steadily. In the Tatar SSR there are already 44 "agrarian shops" having 32,000 hectares of land. I was able to visit some of them. Although the sizes and possibilities of subsidiary enterprises varies, the problems that they face are the same.

We are experiencing great difficulties in repairing and operating agricultural machinery and equipment--there is a shortage of spare parts and of fuel-lubricating materials. Our sovkhoz belongs to Bysokogorskiy Rayon geographically, but the local rayon agricultural equipment association has not helped us in repairing equipment. We are still stepchildren regarding agrochemists as well. Almost no mineral fertilizer is allocated to us. Specialists from the rayon Agricultural Chemical Association avoid our fields.

There is another problem. "Agricultural shops" of enterprises are allocated lands that are of little use, lands that can hardly be included in agricultural rotations.

It is not easy to assimilate these lands and they must be managed not under the best of circumstances.

Unfortunately, there are no local coordinating organs to help such enterprises. A single technological policy would enable us to economize on significant resources needed for building and would secure our control over production activities. We cannot delay--current problems must be solved boldly and with initiative, as noted at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the enterprises of Kazan' alone are allocating 26 million rubles for the development of subsidiary enterprises. These resources must be recouped as soon as possible with production.

8228
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BELORUSSIAN KOLKHOZ COUNCIL PROMOTES PRIVATE PLOT DEVELOPMENT

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 May 82 p 3

[Article by A. Yudchits: "Change in Orientation"]

[Excerpts] Thoughts following a meeting of the republic's kolkhoz council, which discussed the problems of developing private enterprises in the Minsk region.

I once knew a former kolkhoz chairman who had a very unique management style. An obstinate kolkhoz farmer would be told, "I'll destroy your honeycombs." If this was not enough he added, "I will not give you any hay and your cow will perish."

Nowadays any educated villager could tell such a director, "You are not following the correct line, comrade director." And what he said would be true. Recently there has been a change in orientation. At the 26th party congress it was clearly stated that the basis of socialist agriculture was and remains the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but that this did not mean that it was possible to disregard the possibilities of private subsidiary enterprises. Experience attests to the fact that such enterprises can be an important supplement for the production of meat, milk and several other products. The orchards, gardens, poultry and livestock belonging to private individuals are part of our total riches. Recent party-state resolutions are orienting us toward a continued increase in production output in private subsidiary enterprises. If any director has not reoriented himself to the new view this attests to his immaturity and incompetence.

The chairman of the Belorussian SSR Kolkhoz Council and the republic's minister of agriculture, F. P. Sen'ko, announced, "I call upon the senior specialist on feed production and private subsidiary enterprises in the Kh S'yezd Sovetov Kolkhoz of Chervenskiy Rayon, Comrade Aleksey Petrovich Dudkin." V. M. Goroshko, chairman of the Pinsk Kolkhoz imeni Gor'kiy, Hero of Socialist Labor and Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, who was seated next to me, noted that it was a necessary duty although somewhat unusual. The very introduction of such a job title in many enterprises in the Minsk area attested to the fact that the subsidiary enterprise is becoming an integral part of the work of oblast enterprises.

What comprises the so-called private sector around the Belorussian capital? The report by the director of the oblast administration of agriculture, V. F. Radevich, was very specific and impressive. I have known Vladimir Filippovich for a long time, both as kolkhoz chairman and as chairman of the executive committee of the rayon council. He is a young but experienced director with a good feeling for the new and innovative.

At the present time Minskaya Oblast has 412,000 private subsidiary enterprises. The area of private plots comprises 128,000 hectares. At the beginning of the current year such enterprises had 14 percent of the large-horned cattle, 35 percent of the hogs, 24 percent of the sheep and goats and almost 38 percent of the poultry. There has been a noticeable tendency toward expansion and toward increasing the number of subsidiary enterprises. Herds are growing. There are more collective orchards for city dwellers. During the first quarter of the current year about 70 hectares of land were allocated for this purpose. Gosbank is issuing considerable credit for residential construction to kolkhoz farmers, workers and employees, and members of farming groups. One noteworthy fact--enterprise stores are experiencing an increased demand for orchard and garden inventory, mineral fertilizers and poisonous chemicals. This year inventory worth 343,000 rubles was sold. We assume that people bought the items for their subsidiary enterprises.

Gross production in private subsidiary enterprises comprises almost one-third of the total production volume in agriculture in the oblast. Last year private individuals produced 47 percent of the potatoes, 40 percent of the vegetables, almost 87 percent of the fruit and berries, about 29 percent of the milk, almost 21 percent of the meat, 33 percent of the eggs and over 14 percent of the wool. The rural resident basically supplies himself with agricultural products and sells his surplus to the state, consumers cooperatives and in markets.

In the oblast many lessons can be learned regarding the management of subsidiary enterprises. Success is achieved where organization is skilful. In Uzdenskiy Rayon, for example, up to 1,000 kilograms of milk are procured from each household having a cow. Kolkhoz farmers of the kolkhozes Krasnoye Znamya, Neman and Kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Stolbtsovskiy Rayon last year sold the state almost 2 tons of dairy products. In the Neman Kolkhoz each rural family also sold 1 quintal of meat. The quota for kolkhoz members this year is to sell 2,150 kilograms of milk and 130 kilograms of meat per household. As we see, subsidiary enterprises are gaining strength.

It would be incorrect to say that in the Minsk region all possibilities for increasing agricultural production output in private subsidiary enterprises have been exhausted. There are still many reserves and violations.

At the council meeting it was emphasized that return must be increased, as is done in the Svetlyy Put' Kolkhoz of Molodechnenskiy Rayon. Potatoes are planted in crop rotations and private individuals receive highly productive promising variety seed. It is no accident that the productivity of the "second bread" is high--up to 250-300 quintals per hectare. In the oblast as a whole only 40 percent of potato fields participate in crop rotations and the setting aside of quality seed is inadequate. This is why many rural dwellers underproduce potatoes and why potatoes become infected with various diseases.

There has been a slight improvement in supplying private livestock with coarse, succulent and concentrated feed; in pasture upkeep. During the past stall-upkeep period each cow received over 1.5 tons of coarse feed. The people received 70,000 tons of mixed fodder as a reciprocal sale for submitted products. Rural dwellers have received 13,000 hectares of haylands for long-term use and 1,556 hectares of plowland have been allocated for raising feed crops. Livestock may graze on 60,000 hectares of pastures, or 3100 per cow. All of this is "on the average." Sometimes it happens that cows belonging to kolkhoz farmers, workers and employees must graze on useless lands during the summer in places where no real grass exists. This should not be. All livestock, public and private, must pasture on good and desireable land. There must be a stricter order for distributing mixed fodder.

Rural residents are given help in acquiring various animals. Last year the public was sold over 300 cows from the public herd, 6,400 young calves, almost 129,000 piglets, about 3 million head of young birds and 2,500 pedigree rabbits. It would seem that these are large numbers. But fact is fact--in almost every other household there is no cow. Demand for piglets and young fowl, especially chicks, cannot be satisfied. Extremely unsatisfactory is the work to conclude contracts for raising livestock in private subsidiary enterprises. The work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agricultural organs is incomplete in this area. We cannot depend on anyone else; all problems must be solved locally through individual efforts.

We must ease the labor of farmers. Twenty five small-capacity orchard-garden MTZ-05 tractors sent into Minsk villages last year is just a drop in the bucket. Rural residents hope that industry will consider their needs. Rural communal enterprises could take over many of the concerns involved with running subsidiary enterprises. Such subdivisions, based on cost-accounting, have already existed for 10 years in the kolkhozes of Stolbtsovskiy Rayon. In some enterprises they provide 30 and more types of services. A good beginning! However, it is spreading slowly. In Stolbtsovskiy Rayon alone there are 20 communal enterprises, but in the oblast as a whole there are about 60. This is clearly the result of inadequate work by the directors of enterprises and by local soviets of people's deputies.

At the meeting a question was correctly brought up regarding the necessity of building inexpensive subsidiary shops in enterprises for processing fruit. Such experience exists in the republic and should be emulated.

The republic's kolkhoz council passed a resolution directed at the continued development of the private subsidiary enterprise. This process cannot be allowed to move on its own; it requires attention and skilful direction.

In summarizing the results of the discussion, the chairman of the Belorussian SSR Kolkhoz Council and the republic's minister of agriculture F. P. Sen'ko said categorically:

"We are equally responsible for the development of both public production and private subsidiary enterprises."

This was probably said for the benefit of those directors who sometimes turn away from certain problems, who are not oriented toward urgent needs of life itself. It was rightly said.

8228
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TILLING AND CROPPING TECHNOLOGY

COMBATING CROP PESTS IN UKRAINE

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by I. Babchuk, deputy head "Ukrsil'hospkhimiya" republican association, and I. Plastun, senior research worker, Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection, candidate of biological sciences: "Protecting Crops from Pests"]

[Text] In recent years on farms of the republic's Steppe and Forest-steppe zones a mass infestation by chinch bugs may be observed which is one reason for a thinning and even complete destruction of winter crops allocated after stubble predecessors. To avoid pest inflicted losses chemical crop treatment with insecticides in the fall period must be done on time. However, over considerable area the number of wintering larvae was large enough to threaten the crops even in the spring vegetation period.

Soil inspection in pest infested areas at the end of March showed that the pests survived the winter. Considering that in the Forest-steppe conditions at the beginning of April most larvae were second generation, damaging plants considerably for approximately another month until their full development, crops must be inspected and, in case of need, appropriate measures must be taken to fight them.

All winter crops allocated after stubble predecessors must be checked with the exception of areas of early optimal sowing dates in irrigated lands on farms of the southern steppe, where the larvae are almost fully developed. First of all attention should be given to those crops where plants were markedly damaged since the fall, and also areas of late sowing dates.

The chief criteria for the number of pests in visual inspection should be the number of holes with recent marks of plant damage. Where a considerable amount of damage is evident (more than 10-15 holes per square meter) soil must be dug to determine the average amount and also larvae age. This is done over an area of 50 by 50 cm, 30 cm deep. Test samples are taken uniformly over the crop diagonal or in a chess order, the number being 8 to 24 depending on field size.

Pest age is determined according to the width of its main capsule. Larvae of the first generation are generally one and a half mm, 2 mm is the second generation and 3 mm in the third. If an average of not less than four to six larvae are found per square meter, especially if almost half of them are second generation, measures should be undertaken to protect crops from damage.

This pest has a characteristic centralized form of infestation. Most often its areas are centered around stacks in edge areas of the field, where the transport stood following edge mowing and also in areas where straw was unloaded from the combine. If bald patches are evident (areas of completely destroyed winter crop plants) the basic larvae mass is concentrated around them in a strip 3-4 meters from the edge.

Crop top dressing with mineral fertilizer plays an important role in reducing cinch bug damage. A good effect is obtained by the application of ammonia water to the soil, one to two quintals per hectare, sharply increasing plant resistance to damage, reducing the number of larvae 35-45 percent.

Special insecticides are used against chinch bugs. The most effective are a 16 percent mineral oil emulsion of gamma isomer GKTG and a 50 percent emulsion concentrate of volation, 2-2.5 kg per hectare. If these are not available, crops should be dusted with a 12 percent GKTG dust (15-20 kg per hectare). When daytime air temperature reaches 17-20 degrees, a 40 percent metaphos emulsion concentrate (1 kg per hectare) can be used.

All safety rules must be observed when working with toxic chemicals.

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SPRING GRAIN CROP VARIETIES FOR UKRAINE

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 10 Mar 82 p 1

[RATAU report: "For the Country's Spring Crop Fields"]

[Text] Superelite spring grain crop seeds cultivated by Kharkov scientists will be sown this spring in the fields of Ukraine and the Far East, Kazakhstan and Siberia. This sowing material was shipped by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Growing, Selection and Genetics imeni V. Ya. Yur'yev.

This year considerably more hard wheat seed of the "Kharkivs'ka-46" variety was procured for union republics than last year. Deliveries of barley "Kharkivs'kyy-70" and oats "Kharkivs'ke-65" were also increased. This is the result of the establishment of a network of elite-seed special farms connected with the institute which have plants for automated seed drying, sorting and cleansing.

At the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan the UkrainianScientific Research Institute made agreements of cooperation with 200 of the country's farms. Institute scientists provide farmers with supervisory assistance in maximal land utilization and harvest programming.

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